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(54) **Textile treatment.**

(57) The present invention relates to a method of improving the sun protection factor (SPF) of textile fibre material comprising treating the textile fibre material with a composition comprising at least one fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm.

**EP 0 682 145 A2**

The present invention relates to a method of improving the sun protection factor (SPF) of textile fibre material comprising treating the textile fibre material with a composition comprising at least one fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm.

It is known that light radiation of wavelengths 280-400 nm permits tanning of the epidermis. Also known is that rays of wavelengths 280-320 nm (termed UV-B radiation), cause erythemas and skin burning which can inhibit skin tanning.

Radiation of wavelengths 320-400 nm (termed UV-A radiation) is known to induce skin tanning but can also cause skin damage, especially to sensitive skin which is exposed to sunlight for long periods. Examples of such damage include loss of skin elasticity and the appearance of wrinkles, promotion of the onset of erythematous reaction and the inducement of phototoxic or photoallergic reactions.

Any effective protection of the skin from the damaging effects of undue exposure to sunlight clearly needs to include means for absorbing both UV-A and UV-B components of sunlight before they reach the skin surface.

Traditionally, protection of exposed human skin against potential damage by the UV components in sunlight has been effected by directly applying to the skin a preparation containing a UV absorber. In areas of the world, e.g. Australia and America, which enjoy especially sunny climates, there has been a great increase in the awareness of the potential hazards of undue exposure to sunlight, compounded by fears of the consequences of alleged damage to the ozone layer. Some of the more distressing embodiments of skin damage caused by excessive, unprotected exposure to sunlight are development of melanomas or carcinomas on the skin.

One aspect of the desire to increase the level of skin protection against sunlight has been the consideration of additional measures, over and above the direct protection of the skin. For example, consideration has been given to the provision of protection to skin covered by clothing and thus not directly exposed to sunlight.

Most natural and synthetic textile materials are at least partially permeable to UV components of sunlight. Accordingly, the mere wearing of clothing does not necessarily provide skin beneath the clothing with adequate protection against damage by UV radiation. Although clothing containing a deeply coloured dye and/or having a tight weave texture may provide a reasonable level of protection to skin beneath it, such clothing is not practical in hot sunny climates, from the standpoint of the personal comfort of the wearer.

There is a need, therefore, to provide protection against UV radiation for skin which lies underneath clothing, including lightweight summer clothing, which is undyed or dyed only in pale shades. Depending on the nature of the dyestuff, even skin beneath clothing dyed in some dark shades may also require protection from UV radiation.

Such lightweight summer clothing normally has a density of of less than 200 g/m<sup>2</sup> and has a sun protection factor rating between 1.5 and 20, depending on the type of fibre from which the clothing is manufactured.

The SPF rating of a sun protectant (sun cream or clothing) may be defined as the multiple of the time taken for the average person wearing the sun protectant to suffer sun burning under average exposure to sun. For example, if an average person would normally suffer sun burn after 30 minutes under standard exposure conditions, a sun protectant having an SPF rating of 5 would extend the period of protection from 30 minutes to 2 hours and 30 minutes. For people living in especially sunny climates, where mean sun burn times are minimal, e.g. only 15 minutes for an average fair-skinned person at the hottest time of the day, SPF ratings of at least 20 are desired for lightweight clothing.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that treating a textile fibre material with a composition comprising at least one particular fluorescent whitening agent which can also serve as a UV (ultra-violet) radiation absorber, namely one which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm, imparts an excellent sun protection factor to the fibre material so treated.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of improving the sun protection factor (SPF) of textile fibre material, comprising treating the textile fibre material with a composition comprising at least one fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm.

The textile fibre material treated according to the method of the present invention may be composed of a wide variety of natural or synthetic fibres, e.g., wool, polyamide, cotton, polyester, polyacrylic, silk, polypropylene or mixtures thereof, preferably cotton.

The textile fibre material may be in the form of endless filaments (stretched or unstretched), staple fibres, flocks, hanks, textile filament yarns, threads, nonwovens, felts, waddings, flocked structures or woven textile or bonded textile fabrics or knitted fabrics.

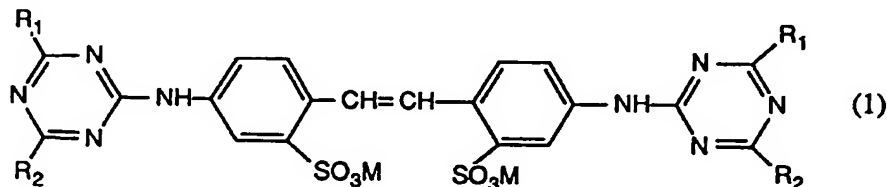
The method according to the present invention may be effected by various techniques. In particular, the method may be conducted by contacting the textile fibre material with one of the following treatment compositions comprising at least one fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm.:

- a) an aqueous textile finishing composition;
- b) a detergent composition; or
- c) a post-wash fabric care composition.

The amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition used according to the method of the present invention may vary within a wide range, e.g. from 0.005 to 20 %, based on the weight of the textile fibre material, depending on the particular composition used in the method of the present invention. Thus, when the composition is an aqueous textile finishing composition, the amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition preferably ranges from 0.01 to 3%, especially from 0.05 to 1%, based on the weight of the textile fibre material. When the composition is a detergent composition, the amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition preferably ranges from 0.005 to 2%, especially from 0.01 to 1%, based on the weight of the textile fibre material. When the composition is a post-wash fabric care composition, the amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition preferably ranges from 0.1 to 20%, especially from 1 to 10%, based on the weight of the textile fibre material.

For use from an aqueous textile finishing composition, the fluorescent whitening agent used may be selected from a wide range of chemical types such as 4,4'-bis-(triazinylamino)-stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acids, 4,4'-bis-(triazol-2-yl)stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acids, 4,4'-(diphenyl)-stilbenes, 4,4'-distyryl-biphenyls, 4-phenyl-4'-benzoxazolyl-stilbenes, stilbenyl-naphthotriazoles, 4-styryl-stilbenes, bis-(benzoxazol-2-yl) derivatives, bis-(benzimidazol-2-yl) derivatives, coumarines, pyrazolines, naphthalimides, triazinyl-pyrenes, 2-styryl-benzoxazole- or -naphthoxazole derivatives, benzimidazole-benzofuran derivatives or oxanilide derivatives.

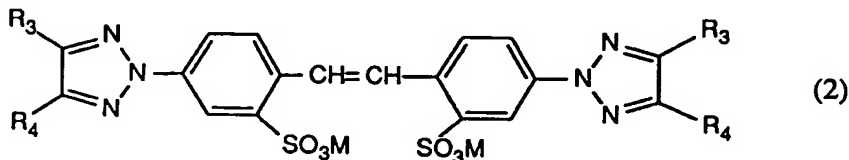
With particular reference to the use of a composition which is an aqueous textile finishing composition, preferred 4,4'-bis-(triazinylamino)-stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acids are those having the formula:



in which  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , independently, are phenyl, mono- or disulfonated phenyl, phenylamino, mono- or disulfonated phenylamino, morpholino,  $-N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ ,  $-N(CH_3)(CH_2CH_2OH)$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-N(C_1-C_4\text{ alkyl})_2$ ,  $-OCH_3$ ,  $-Cl$ ,  $-NH-CH_2CH_2SO_3H$  or  $-NH-CH_2CH_2OH$ ; and  $M$  is  $H$ ,  $Na$ ,  $K$ ,  $Ca$ ,  $Mg$ , ammonium, mono-, di-, tri- or tetra- $C_1-C_4$ -alkylammonium, mono-, di- or tri- $C_1-C_4$ -hydroxyalkylammonium or ammonium that is di- or tri-substituted with by a mixture of  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and  $C_1-C_4$ -hydroxyalkyl groups.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (1) are those in which each  $R_1$  is 2,5-disulfophenyl and each  $R_2$  is morpholino; or each  $R_1$  is 2,5-disulfophenyl and each  $R_2$  is  $N(C_2H_5)_2$ ; or each  $R_1$  is 3-sulfophenyl and each  $R_2$  is  $NH(CH_2CH_2OH)$  or  $N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ ; or each  $R_1$  is 4-sulfophenyl and each  $R_2$  is  $N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ ; and, in each case, the sulfo group is  $SO_3M$  in which  $M$  is sodium.

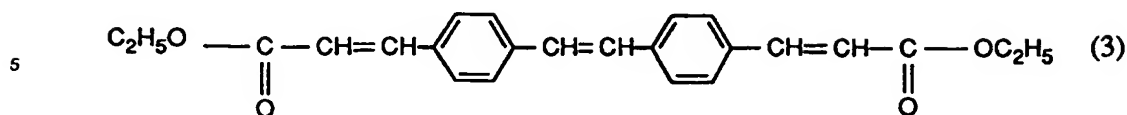
Preferred 4,4'-bis-(triazol-2-yl)stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acids are those having the formula:



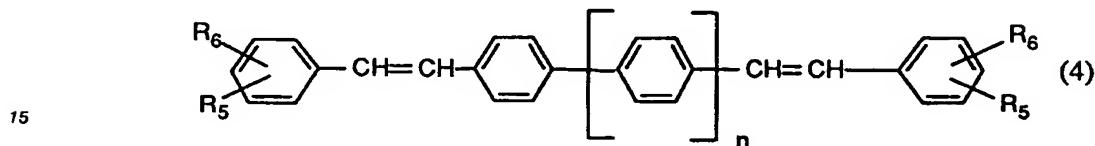
in which  $R_3$  and  $R_4$ , independently, are  $H$ ,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, phenyl or monosulfonated phenyl; and  $M$  has its previous significance.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (2) are those in which  $R_3$  is phenyl,  $R_4$  is  $H$  and  $M$  is sodium.

One preferred 4,4'-(diphenyl)-stilbene is that having the formula:



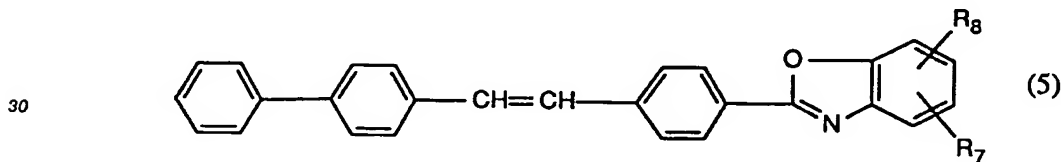
10 Preferably, 4,4'-distyryl-biphenyls used are those of formula:



20 in which  $\text{R}_5$  and  $\text{R}_6$ , independently, are H,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ ,  $\text{O}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})$ , CN, Cl,  $\text{COO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})$ ,  $\text{CON}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$  or  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+\text{(CH}_3)_2\text{An}^-$  in which  $\text{An}^-$  is an anion of an organic or inorganic acid, in particular a formate, acetate, propionate, glycolate, lactate, acrylate, methanephosphonate, phosphite, dimethyl or diethyl phosphite anion, or a mixture thereof; and  $n$  is 0 or 1.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (4) are those in which  $n$  is 1 and each  $\text{R}_5$  is a 2- $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$  group in which  $\text{M}$  is sodium and each  $\text{R}_6$  is H, or each  $\text{R}_5$  is  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+\text{(CH}_3)_2\text{An}^-$  in which  $\text{An}^-$  is acetate.

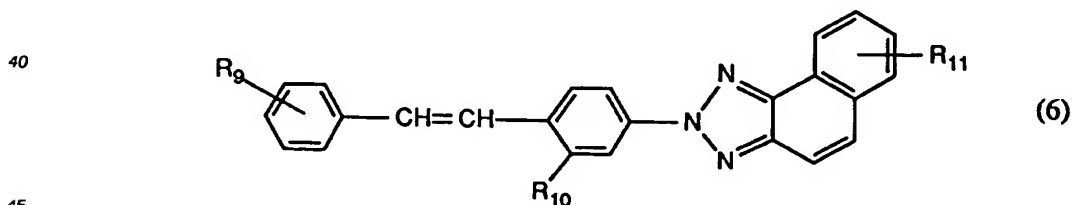
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35 in which  $\text{R}_7$  and  $\text{R}_8$ , independently, are H, Cl,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$  or  $\text{SO}_2\text{-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ .

An especially preferred compound of formula (5) is that in which  $\text{R}_7$  is 4- $\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{R}_8$  is 2- $\text{CH}_3$ .

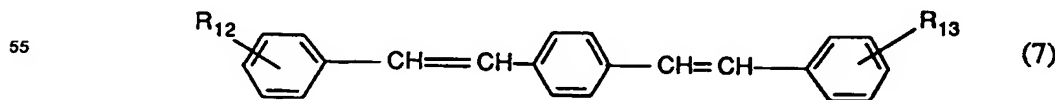
Preferably, stilbenyl-naphthotriazoles used are those of formula:



in which  $\text{R}_9$  is H or Cl;  $\text{R}_{10}$  is  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{O-phenyl}$  or CN;  $\text{R}_{11}$  is H or  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ; and  $\text{M}$  has its previous significance.

50 Especially preferred compounds of formula (6) are those in which  $\text{R}_9$  and  $\text{R}_{11}$  are H and  $\text{R}_{10}$  is 2- $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$  in which  $\text{M}$  is Na.

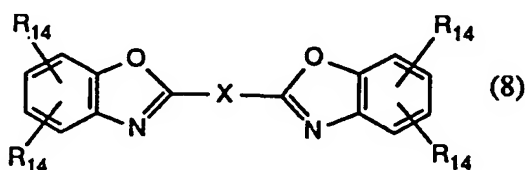
Preferably, 4-styryl-stilbenes used are those of formula:



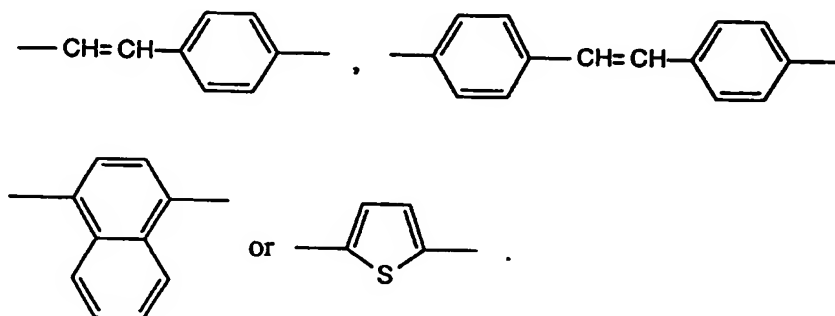
in which  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$ , independently, are H,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ ,  $\text{O}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})$ , CN, Cl,  $\text{COO}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})$ ,  $\text{CON}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$  or  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{An}^-$  in which  $\text{An}^-$  is an anion of an organic or inorganic acid, in particular a formate, acetate, propionate, glycolate, lactate, acrylate, methanephosphonate, phosphite, dimethyl or diethyl phosphite anion, or a mixture thereof.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (7) are those in which each of  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  is 2-cyano, 2- $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$  in which M is sodium or  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{An}^-$  in which  $\text{An}^-$  is acetate.

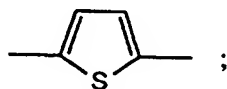
Preferred bis-(benzoxazol-2-yl) derivatives are those of formula:



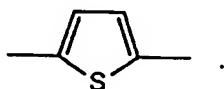
in which  $R_{14}$ , independently, is H,  $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-phenyl}$ ,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$  or  $\text{COO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , and X is  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or a group of formula:



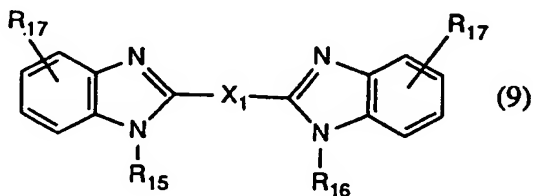
Especially preferred compounds of formula (8) are those in which each  $R_{14}$  is H and X is



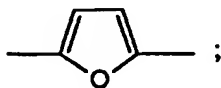
or one group  $R_{14}$  in each ring is 2-methyl and the other  $R_{14}$  is H and X is  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ; or one group  $R_{14}$  in each ring is 2- $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  and the other  $R_{14}$  is H and X is



Preferred bis-(benzimidazol-2-yl) derivatives are those of formula:



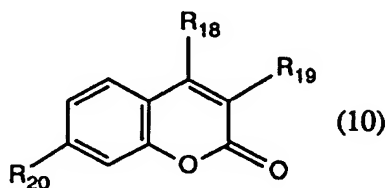
in which  $R_{15}$  and  $R_{16}$ , independently, are H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $CH_2CH_2OH$ ;  $R_{17}$  is H or  $SO_3M$ ;  $X_1$  is  $-CH=CH-$  or a group of formula:



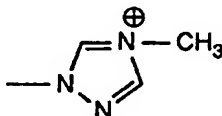
and M has its previous significance.

10 Especially preferred compounds of formula (9) are those in which  $R_{15}$  and  $R_{16}$  are each H,  $R_{17}$  is  $SO_3M$  in which M is sodium and  $X_1$  is  $-CH=CH-$ .

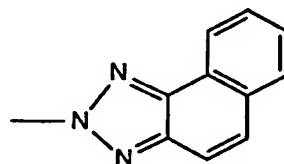
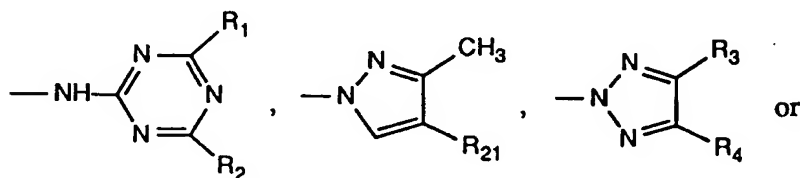
Preferred coumarines are those of formula:



in which  $R_{18}$  is H, Cl or  $CH_2COOH$ ,  $R_{19}$  is H, phenyl,  $COO-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl or a group of formula:



30 and  $R_{20}$  is  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $N(C_1-C_4-alkyl)_2$ ,  $NH-CO-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl or a group of formula:



in which  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  have their previous significance and  $R_{21}$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (10) are those having the formula:



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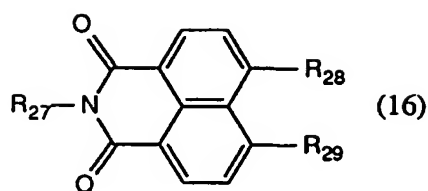


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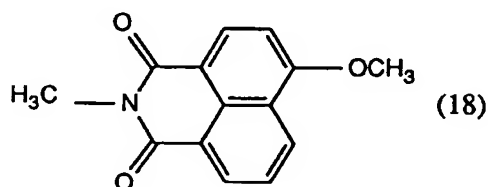
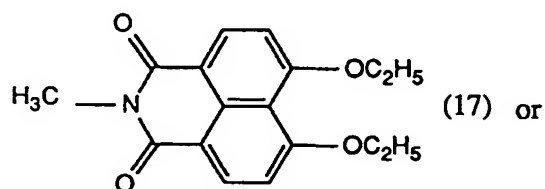


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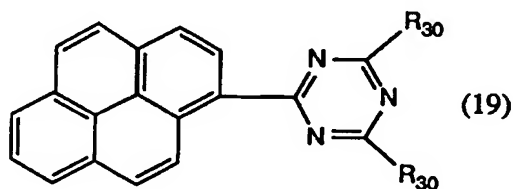


in which R<sub>27</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>28</sub> and R<sub>29</sub>, independently, are O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>M or NH-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and M has its previous significance.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (16) are those having the formula:



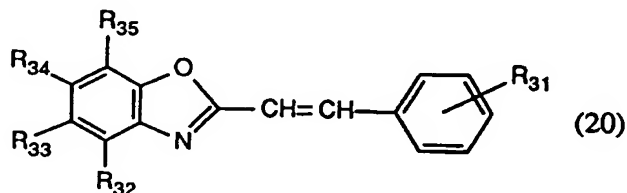
30 Preferred triazinyl-pyrenes used are those of formula:



40 in which each R<sub>30</sub>, independently, is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (19) are those in which each R<sub>30</sub> is methoxy.

Preferred 2-styryl-benzoxazole- or -naphthoxazole derivatives are those having the formula:

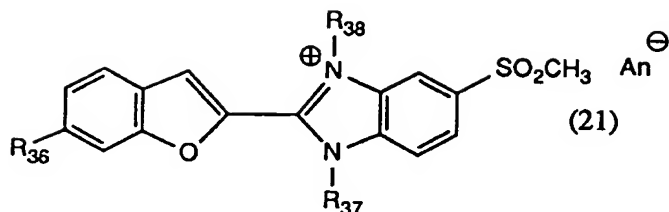


55 in which R<sub>31</sub> is CN, Cl, COO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl; R<sub>32</sub> and R<sub>33</sub> are the atoms required to form a fused benzene ring or R<sub>33</sub> and R<sub>35</sub>, independently, are H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and R<sub>34</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl.

Especially preferred compounds of formula (20) are those in which R<sub>31</sub> is a 4-phenyl group and each of R<sub>32</sub> to R<sub>35</sub> is H.

Preferred benzimidazole-benzofuran derivatives are those having the formula:

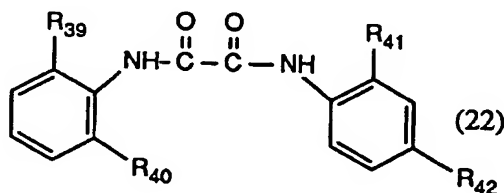




10 in which  $R_{36}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;  $R_{37}$  and  $R_{38}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; and  $An^-$  has its previous significance.

A particularly preferred compound of formula (21) is that in which  $R_{36}$  is methoxy,  $R_{37}$  and  $R_{38}$  are each methyl and  $An^-$  is methane sulfonate.

15 Preferred oxanilide derivatives include those having the formula:

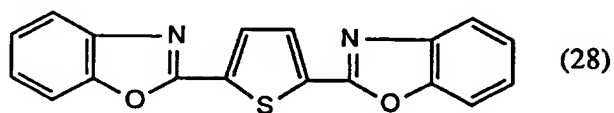
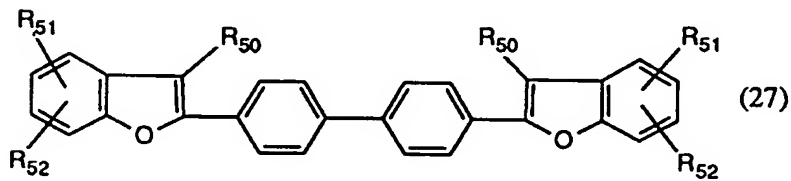
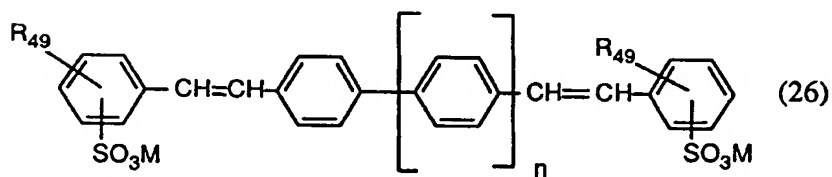
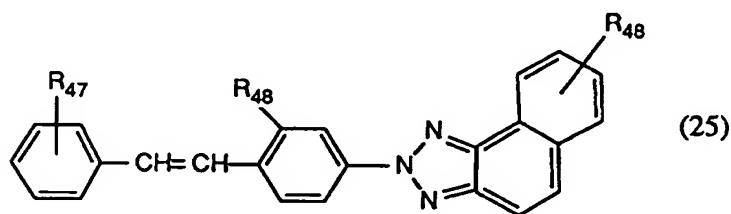
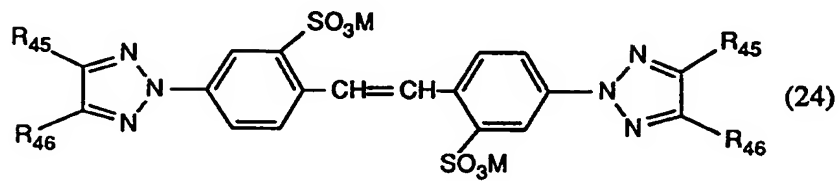
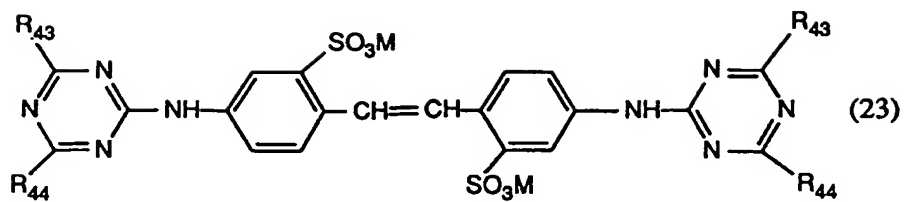


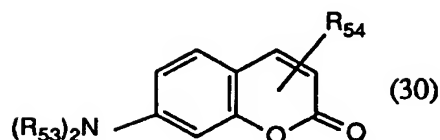
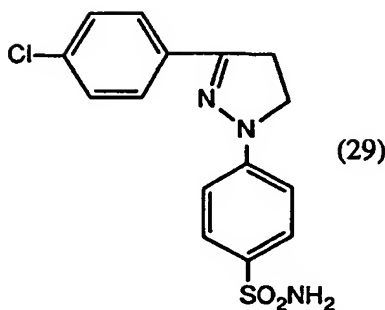
25 in which  $R_{39}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy,  $R_{41}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl- $SO_3M$  or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy- $SO_3M$  in which  $M$  has its previous significance and  $R_{40}$  and  $R_{42}$  are the same and each is hydrogen, tert. butyl or  $SO_3M$  in which  $M$  has its previous significance.

When applied in the present method in a composition which is a textile finishing bath, the fluorescent whitening agent may be used in various formulations such as:

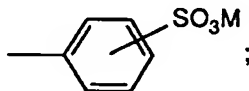
- 30 a) in mixtures with dyes (shading) or pigments, especially white pigments;  
 b) in mixtures with carriers, wetting agents, antioxidants, e.g., sterically hindered amines, UV absorbers and/or chemical bleaching agents; or  
 c) in admixture with crosslinking or finishing agents (such as starch or synthetic finishes), and in  
 35 combination with a wide variety of textile finishing processes, especially synthetic resin finishes, e.g. creaseproof finishes (wash-and-wear, permanent press or non-iron), as well as flameproof finishes, soft handle finishes, antisoiling finishes, antistatic finishes or antimicrobial finishes.

In relation to that aspect of the method of the present invention in which the fluorescent whitening agent is applied to the textile fibre material from a detergent composition, preferred fluorescent whitening agents  
 40 for use in the present invention are those having one of the formulae:





20 in which  $R_{43}$  and  $R_{44}$ , independently, are OH,  $\text{NH}_2$ , O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, O-aryl, NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl)<sub>2</sub>, NH-aryl, morpholino, S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl(aryl), Cl or OH;  $R_{45}$  and  $R_{46}$ , independently, are H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, phenyl or a group of formula:



30  $R_{47}$  is H, Cl or  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ;  $R_{48}$  is CN,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ , S(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub> or S(aryl)<sub>2</sub>;  $R_{49}$  is H,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ , O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CN, Cl, COO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or CON(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>;  $R_{50}$  is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, Cl or  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ;  $R_{51}$  and  $R_{52}$ , independently, are H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ , Cl or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  $R_{53}$  is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  $R_{54}$  is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CN, Cl, COO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CON(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, aryl or O-aryl; and M and n have their previous significance.

In the compounds of formulae (23) to (30), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl groups are, e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl and n-butyl, especially methyl. Aryl groups are naphthyl or, especially, phenyl.

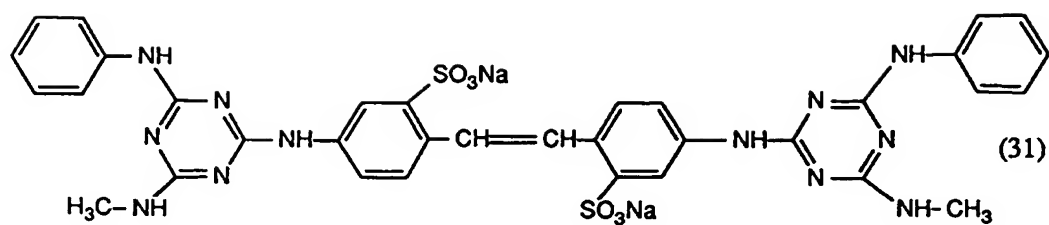
35 It will be appreciated that the protection afforded to the wearer of the textile material, washed according to this detergent composition aspect of the method of the invention, will last longer when a fluorescent whitening agent is used which has a high lightfastness.

Furthermore, preferred fluorescent whitening agents for use in the present invention have a spectrum covering a relatively low wavelength range, that is exhibiting rather reddish shades. Examples of such fluorescent whitening agents include compounds of formula (23) in which  $R_{43}$  and  $R_{44}$  are each non-aromatic substituents, such as compounds of formula (23) in which  $R_{43}$  and  $R_{44}$ , independently, are NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or morpholino; as well as compounds of formula (26) in which n is 1.

40 Preferred compounds of formula (23) are those in which  $R_{43}$  and  $R_{44}$ , independently, are O-methyl, O-phenyl,  $\text{NH}_2$ , NH-methyl, N(methyl)<sub>2</sub>, N(methyl)(hydroxyethyl), NH-ethyl, N(hydroxyethyl)<sub>2</sub>, NH-phenyl, S-methyl(phenyl), Cl or OH.

45 Specific examples of preferred compounds of formula (23) are those having the formulae:

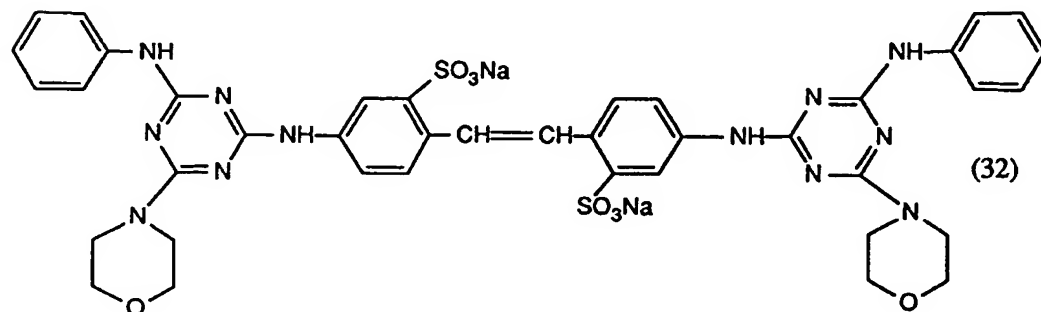
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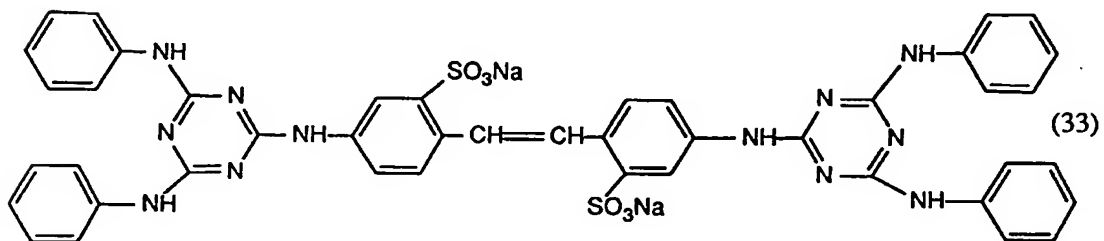
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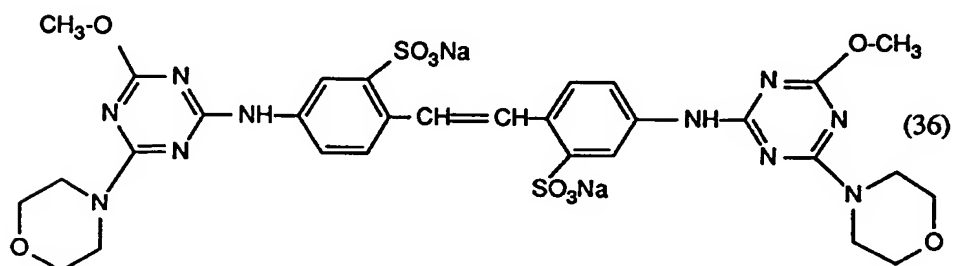
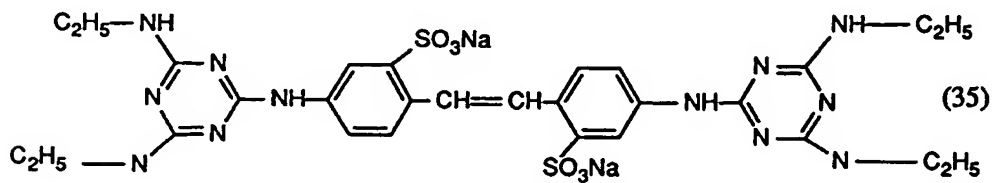
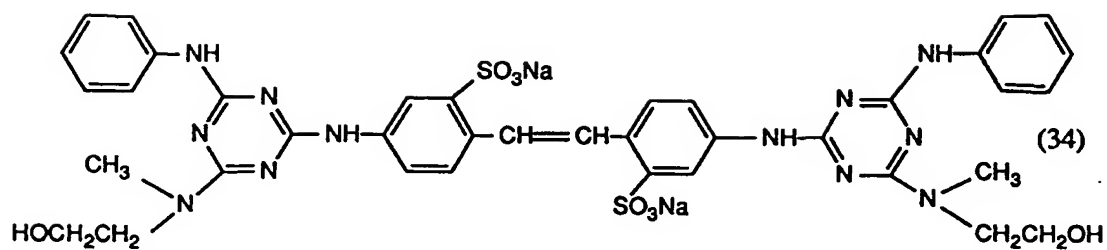
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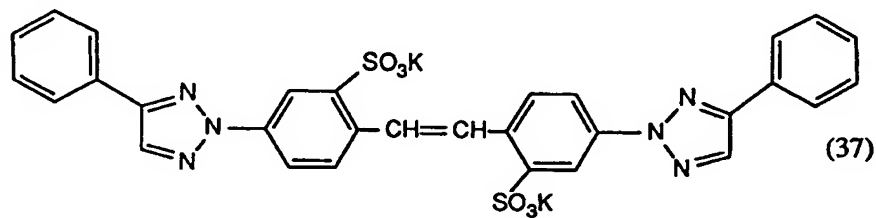
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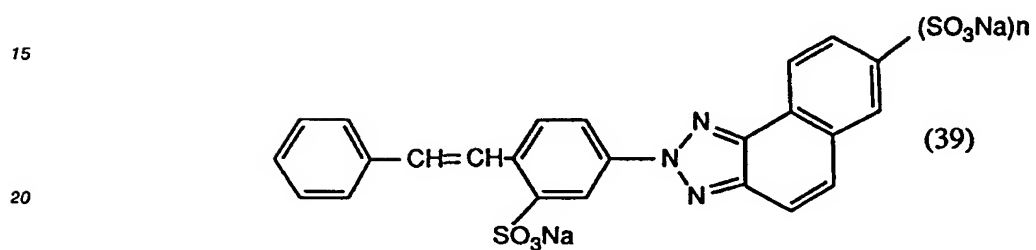
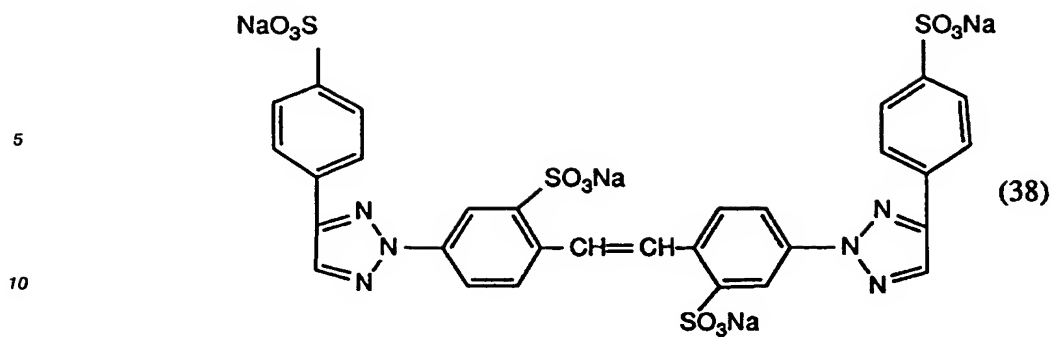
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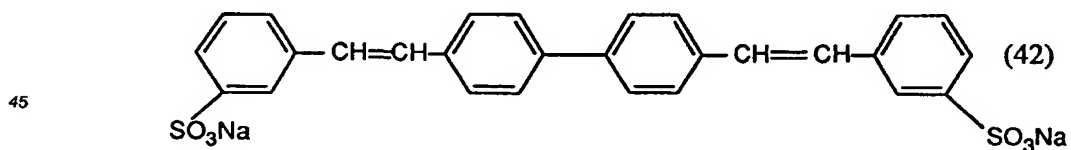
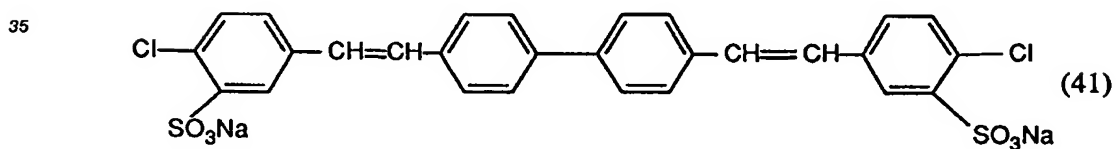
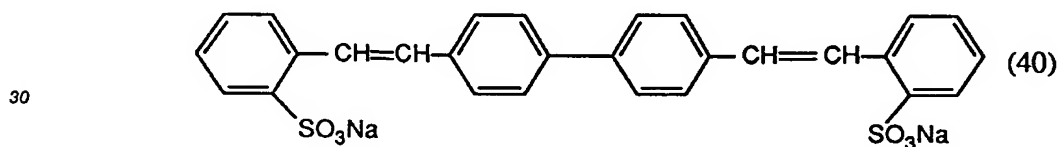
30 Specific preferred examples of compounds of formula (24) are those of formulae:





in which n has its previous significance.

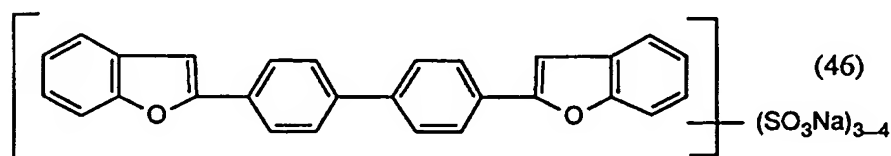
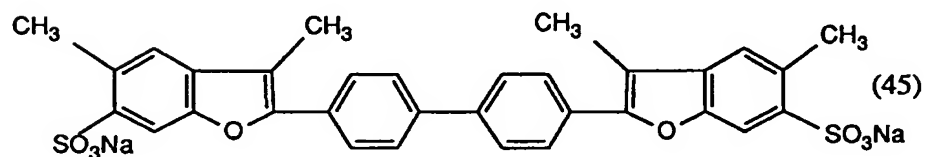
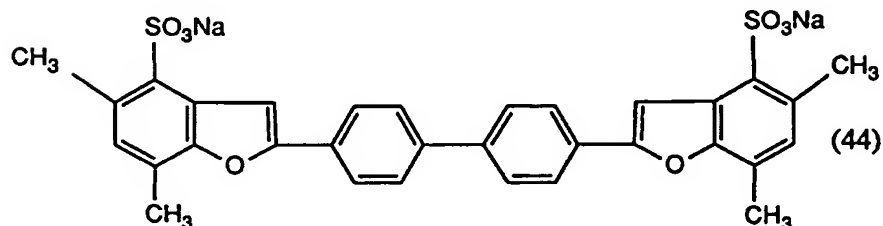
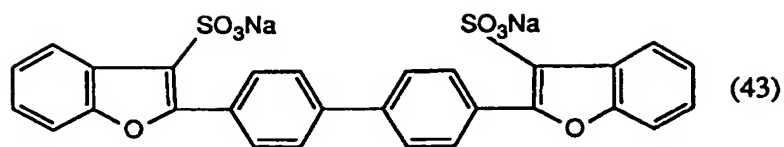
25 Preferred examples of compounds of formula (26) are those having the formulae:



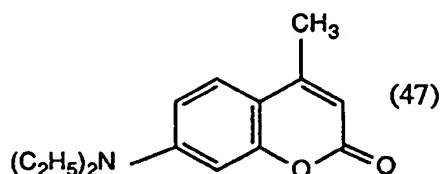
Preferred examples of compounds of formula (27) are those of formulae:

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A preferred example of a compound of formula (30) is that having the formula:

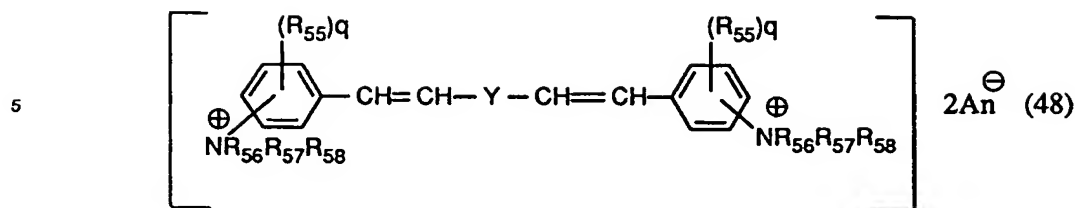


The compounds of formulae (23) to (30) are known and may be obtained by known methods.

In relation to that aspect of the method of the present invention in which the fluorescent whitening agent is applied as a composition comprising a post-wash, rinse cycle fabric care formulation, it is preferred to use a cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent. The cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent used may be one or more of the wide range of cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agents, especially those which readily absorb UV light in the range  $\lambda = 280-400$  nm and convert the absorbed energy, by a chemical intermediate reaction, into non-interfering, stable compounds or into non-interfering forms of energy. The cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent should preferably be compatible with the rinse cycle fabric care agent and should be capable of absorption on to the washed textile material during a rinse cycle fabric care treatment.

The cationic fluorescent whitening agent is preferably of the bistyrylphenyl class or phosphinic acid salt class; the amphoteric fluorescent whitening agent is preferably of the styrene or amine oxide class; and the anionic fluorescent whitening agent is preferably of the aminostilbene, dibenzofuranylphenyl or bistyrylphenyl class.

One preferred class of cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent is that having the formula:



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in which Y is arylene, preferably 1,4-phenylene or 4,4'-diphenylene, each optionally substituted by chloro, methyl or methoxy; q is 1 or 2; R<sub>55</sub> is hydrogen, chloro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, cyano or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl; R<sub>56</sub> and R<sub>57</sub> are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, chloroethyl, methoxyethyl, β-ethoxyethyl, β-acetoxyethyl or β-cyanoethyl, benzyl or phenylethyl; R<sub>58</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, β-hydroxy-γ-chloropropyl, β-cyanoethyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonylethyl; and An<sup>⊖</sup> has its previous significance and is preferably the chloride, bromide, iodide, methosulfate, ethosulfate, benzenesulfonate or p-toluenesulfonate anion when R<sub>58</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or An<sup>⊖</sup> is preferably the formate, acetate, propionate or benzoate anion when R<sub>58</sub> is β-hydroxy-γ-chloropropyl, β-cyanoethyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonylethyl.

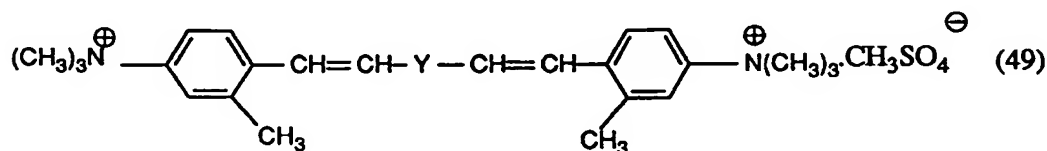
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Preferred compounds of formula (48) are those in which Y is 1,4-phenylene or 4,4'-diphenylene; R<sub>55</sub> is hydrogen, methyl or cyano; R<sub>56</sub> and R<sub>57</sub> are each methyl or cyano; and R<sub>58</sub> and An<sup>⊖</sup> have their previously indicated preferred meanings.

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One particularly preferred compound of formula (48) is that having the formula:

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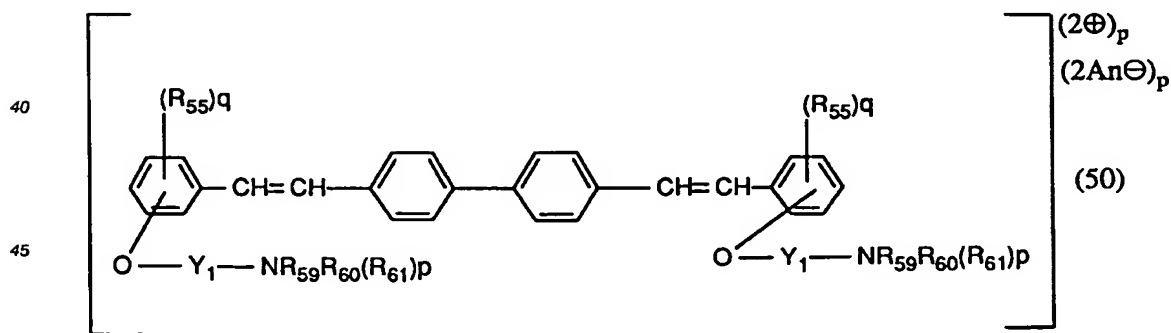


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The compounds of formula (48) and their production are described in US-A-4 009 193.

A further preferred class of cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent is that having the formula:

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50 in which R<sub>55</sub> and q have their previous significance; Y<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene or hydroxypropylene; R<sub>59</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or, together with R<sub>60</sub> and the nitrogen to which they are each attached, R<sub>59</sub> forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring; R<sub>60</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or, together with R<sub>59</sub> and the nitrogen to which they are each attached, R<sub>60</sub> forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring; R<sub>61</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonylmethyl, benzyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl or, together with R<sub>59</sub> and R<sub>60</sub> and the nitrogen atom to which they are each attached, R<sub>61</sub> forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring; An<sup>⊖</sup> has its previous significance; and p is 0 or 1.

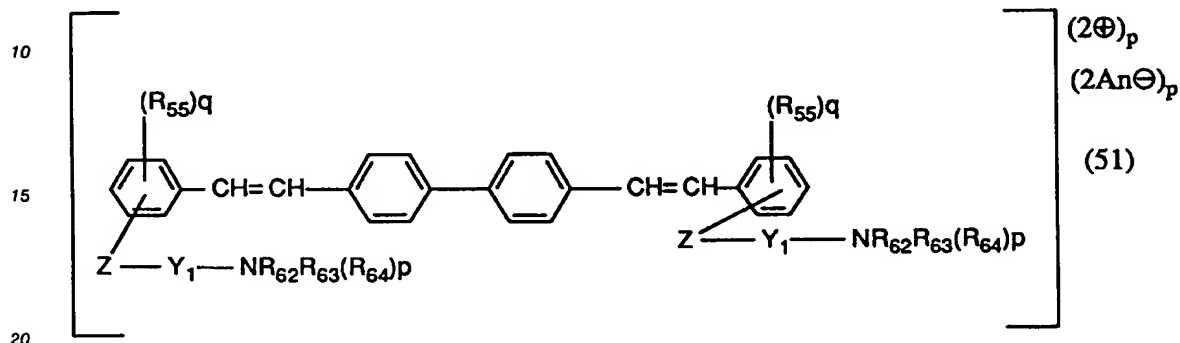
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Preferred compounds of formula (50) are those in which  $q$  is 1;  $R_{55}$  is hydrogen, chlorine,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;  $Y_1$  is  $(CH_2)_2$ ;  $R_{59}$  and  $R_{60}$  are the same and each is methyl or ethyl;  $R_{61}$  is methyl or ethyl;  $p$  is 1; and  $An\Theta$  is  $CH_3OSO_3$  or  $C_2H_5OSO_3$ .

The compounds of formula (50) and their production are described in US-A-4 339 393.

A further preferred class of cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent is that having the formula:

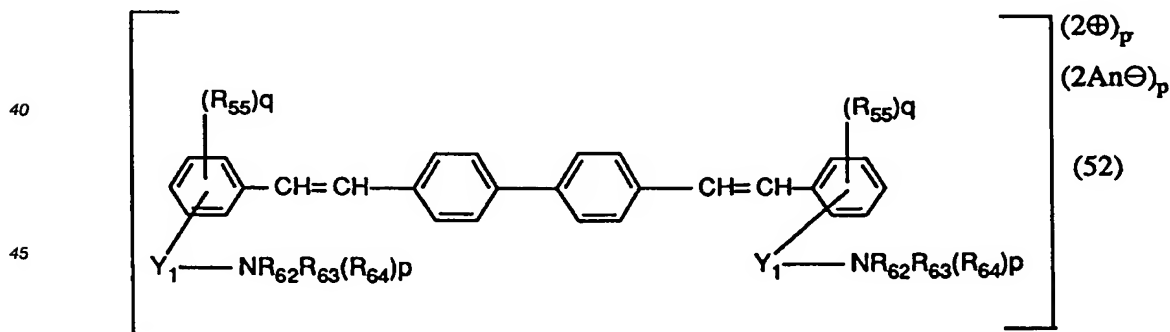


in which  $R_{55}$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $An\Theta$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  have their previous significance;  $R_{62}$  and  $R_{63}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_3$ -alkenyl or  $R_{62}$  and  $R_{63}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring;  $R_{64}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_3$ -alkenyl or  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$  and  $R_{64}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyridine or picoline ring; and  $Z$  is sulfur,  $-SO_2-$ ,  $-SO_2NH-$ ,  $-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkylene- $COO-$  or  $-OCO-$ .

Preferred compounds of formula (51) are those in which  $R_{55}$  is hydrogen, chlorine,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;  $R_{62}$  and  $R_{63}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine ring;  $R_{64}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_3$ - $C_4$ -alkenyl or  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$  and  $R_{64}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyridine ring; and  $Z$  is sulfur,  $-SO_2-$  or  $-SO_2NH-$ .

The compounds of formula (51) and their production are described in US-A-4 486 352.

A further preferred class of cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent is that having the formula:

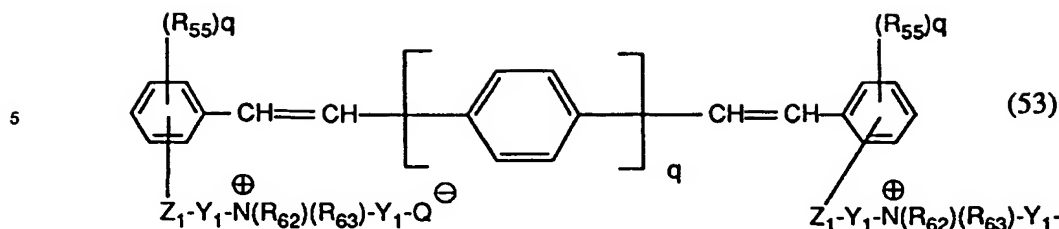


in which  $R_{55}$ ,  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$ ,  $R_{64}$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $An\Theta$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  have their previous significance.

Preferred compounds of formula (52) are those in which  $q$  is 1;  $R_{55}$  is hydrogen, chlorine,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;  $R_{62}$  and  $R_{63}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine ring;  $R_{64}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_3$ - $C_4$ -alkenyl or  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$  and  $R_{64}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyridine ring.

The compounds of formula (52) and their production are described in US-A-4 602 087.

One preferred class of amphoteric styrene fluorescent whitening agent is that having the formula:



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in which  $R_{55}$ ,  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$ ,  $Y_1$  and  $q$  have their previous significance and  $Z_1$  is oxygen, sulfur, a direct bond,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{CON}(R_{65})-$  or  $-\text{SO}_2\text{N}(R_{65})-$  in which  $R_{65}$  is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl or cyanoethyl; and  $Q$  is  $-\text{COO}-$  or  $-\text{SO}_3$ .

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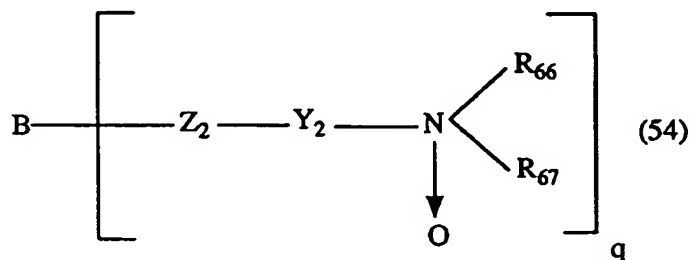
Preferred compounds of formula (53) are those in which  $Z_1$  is oxygen, a direct bond,  $-\text{CONH}-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-$  or  $-\text{COO}-$ , especially oxygen;  $q$  is 1;  $R_{62}$  is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl, methoxy or chlorine; and  $R_{63}$ ,  $R_{64}$ ,  $Y_1$  and  $Q$  have their previous significance.

The compounds of formula (53) and their production are described in US-A-4 478 598.

One preferred class of amine oxide fluorescent whitening agent is that having the formula:

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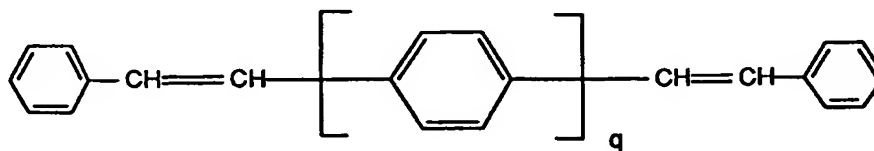
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in which  $q$  has its previous significance;  $B$  is a brightener radical selected from a 4,4'-distyrylbiphenyl, 4,4'-divinylstilbene, and a 1,4'-distyrylbenzene, each optionally substituted by one to four substituents selected from halogen,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -hydroxyalkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -halogenoalkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl, phenyl- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl, carboxy- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl, carb- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkenyl,  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkenoxyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, cyano,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl-sulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxysulfonyl, sulfamoyl, hydroxyl, carboxyl, sulfo and trifluoromethyl;  $Z_2$  is a direct bond between  $B$  and  $Y_2$ , an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom,  $-\text{SO}_2-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{CON}(R_{68})-$  or  $-\text{SO}_2\text{N}(R_{68})-$  in which  $R_{68}$  is hydrogen or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_5$ -carbalkoxy,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy, phenyl, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl;  $Y_2$  is  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkylene or  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyleneoxy- $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkylene, each optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_5$ -carbalkoxy,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy, phenyl, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl; and  $R_{66}$  and  $R_{67}$ , independently, are  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_5$ -carbalkoxy,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkoxy, phenyl, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl; in which, in all the carbamoyl or sulfamoyl groups, the nitrogen atom is optionally substituted by one or two  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -hydroxyalkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_5$ -cyanoalkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -halogenoalkyl, benzyl or phenyl groups.

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Preferred brightener radicals  $B$  are those having the formula:

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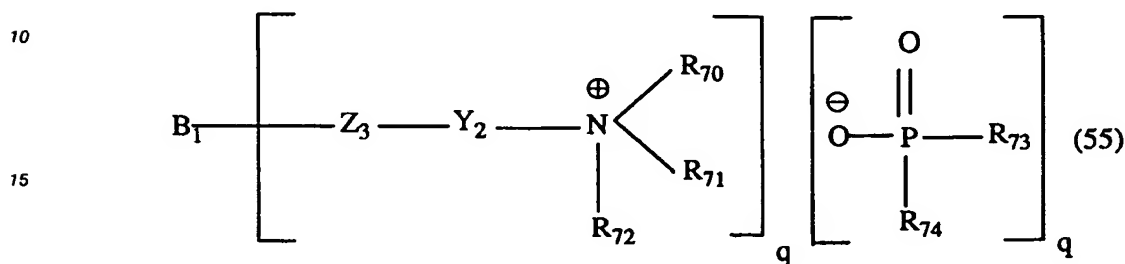
in which  $q$  has its previous significance and the rings are optionally substituted as indicated above.

Preferably  $Z_2$  is oxygen,  $-\text{SO}_2-$  or  $-\text{SO}_2\text{N}(R_{69})-$  in which  $R_{69}$  is hydrogen or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxyl, halogen or cyano; and  $R_{66}$  and  $R_{67}$ , independently, are  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl optionally

substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, phenyl, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl. Other preferred compounds of formula (52) are those in which Z<sub>2</sub> is oxygen, sulfur, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -CON(R<sub>69</sub>)- or -SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sub>69</sub>)- in which R<sub>69</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxyl, halogen or cyano; and Y<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene.

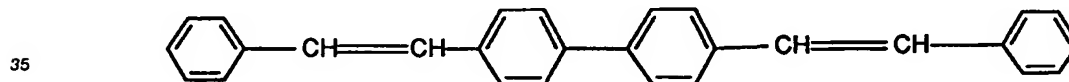
5 The compounds of formula (54) and their production are described in US-A-4 539 161.

One preferred class of cationic phosphinic acid salt fluorescent whitening agent is that having the formula:

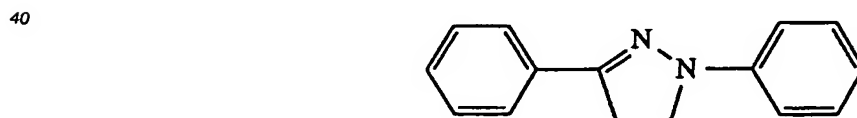


20 in which q and Y<sub>2</sub> have their previous significance; B<sub>1</sub> is brightener radical; Z<sub>3</sub> is a direct bond, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyleneoxy, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene-COO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -COO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene-CON(R<sub>75</sub>)- or -SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sub>75</sub>)- in which R<sub>75</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxyl, halogen or cyano; R<sub>70</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, each optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy, or R<sub>70</sub> is benzyl, optionally substituted by halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, or R<sub>70</sub>, together with R<sub>71</sub> or Z<sub>3</sub>, forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine radical; R<sub>71</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, each optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy, or R<sub>71</sub> is benzyl, optionally substituted by halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, or R<sub>71</sub>, together with R<sub>70</sub>, forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine radical; R<sub>72</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; R<sub>73</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, optionally substituted by cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy; and R<sub>74</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

Preferably, brightener radical B<sub>1</sub> has the formula:



or the formula:

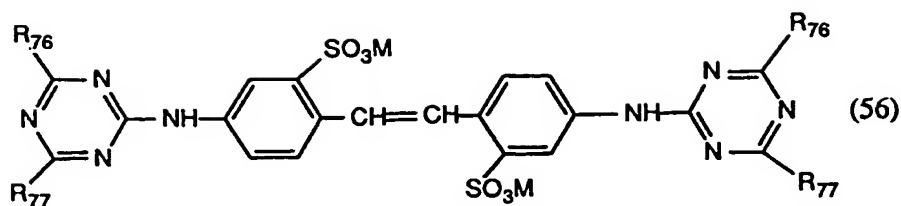


45 each optionally substituted by one to four substituents selected from halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halogenoalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, carboxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, carb-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-sulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxysulfonyl, sulfamoyl, 50 hydroxyl, carboxyl, sulfo and trifluoromethyl.

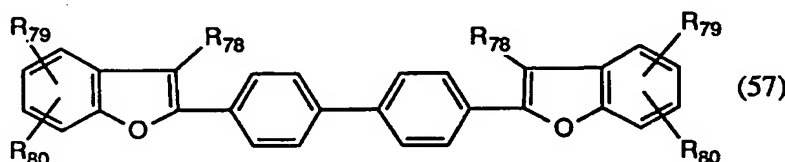
The compounds of formula (55) and their production are described in GB-A-2 023 605.

Preferred bis(triazinyl)diaminostilbene anionic fluorescent whitening agents for use in the present invention are those having the formula:

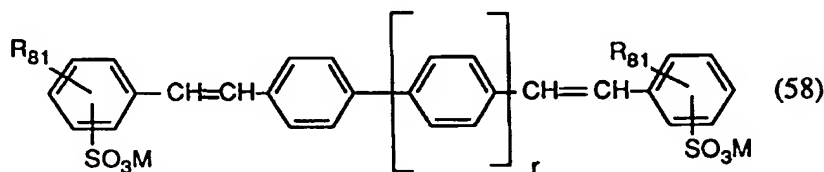
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10 Preferred dibenzofuranyl biphenyl anionic fluorescent whitening agents for use in the present invention are those having the formula:



20 Preferred anionic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agents for use in the present invention are those having the formula:



30 In the formulae (56) to (58),  $R_{76}$  is phenyl optionally substituted by one or two  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$  groups and  $R_{77}$  is  $\text{NH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ ,  $\text{NH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkoxy}$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkoxy})_2$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-hydroxyalkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-hydroxyalkyl})_2$ ;  $R_{78}$  is H,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , CN, Cl or  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ;  $R_{79}$  and  $R_{80}$ , independently, are H,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ , CN, Cl or  $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , provided that at least two of  $R_{78}$ ,  $R_{79}$  and  $R_{80}$  are  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$  and the third group has solubilising character;  $R_{81}$  is H,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , CN, Cl,  $\text{COO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , or  $\text{CON}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ ; M has its previous significance; and r is 0 or 1.

In the compounds of formulae (56) to (58),  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$  groups are, e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl and n-butyl, especially methyl. Aryl groups are naphthyl or, especially, phenyl.

35 Specific examples of preferred compounds of formula (56) are those having the formula (31), (32) or (34), each as hereinbefore defined.

Preferred examples of compounds of formula (57) are those of formula (43), (44), (45) or (46), each as hereinbefore defined.

45 Preferred examples of compounds of formula (58) are those having the formula (40), (41) or (42), each as hereinbefore defined.

The compounds of formulae (56) to (58) are known and may be obtained by known methods.

With respect to that aspect of the method of the present invention in which the fluorescent whitening agent is applied from a textile finishing composition, of particular interest is the co-use of the fluorescent whitening agent with a UV absorber.

50 The UV absorber used may be any of the wide range of known UV absorbers, that is organic compounds which readily absorb UV light, especially in the range  $\lambda = 280$  to 400 nm, and which convert the absorbed energy, by a chemical intermediate reaction, into non-interfering, stable compounds or into non-interfering forms of energy. If the textile finishing composition is used in combination with a rinse cycle fabric softener composition, the UV absorber used should, of course, be compatible with the rinse cycle fabric softener composition. In such instances, preferably, the UV absorber used is one which is capable of being absorbed on to the washed textile article during a rinse cycle fabric softener treatment.

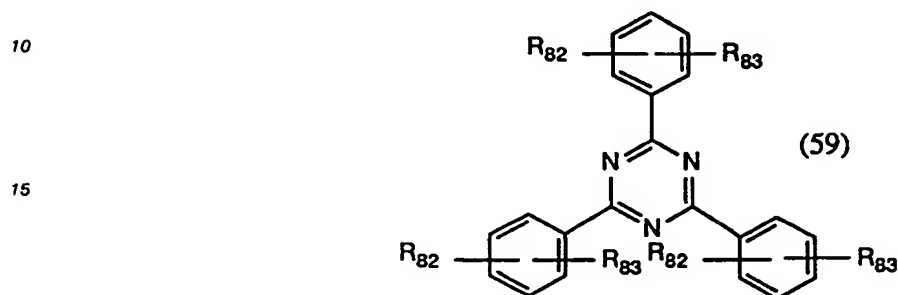
The UV absorber used may be, e.g., an oxalic anilide, an o-hydroxybenzophenone, an o-hydroxyaryl-1,3,5-triazine, a sulphonated-1,3,5-triazine, an o-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole, a 2-aryl-2H-benzotriazole, a

salicylic acid ester, a substituted acrylonitrile, a substituted arylaminoethylene or a nitrilohydrazone.

Such known UV absorbers for use in the present invention are described, for example, in the US patent specifications 2 777 828, 2 853 521, 3 118 887, 3 259 627, 3 293 247, 3 382 183, 3 403 183, 3 423 360, 4 127 586, 4 141 903, 4 230 867, 4 675 352 and 4 698 064.

5 Preferred UV absorbers for use in the present invention include those of the benzo-triazine or benzo-triazole class.

One preferred class of benzo-triazine UV absorbers is that having the formula:

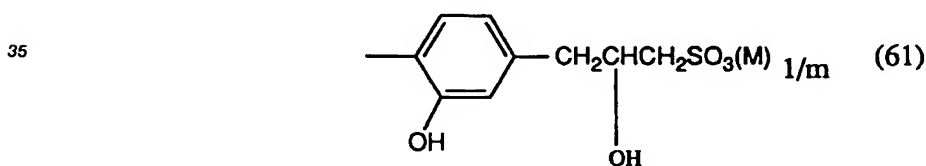


20 in which  $R_{82}$  and  $R_{83}$ , independently, are hydrogen, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkoxy.

A second preferred class of triazine UV absorbers is that having the formula:



in which at least one of  $R_{84}$ ,  $R_{85}$  and  $R_{86}$  is a radical of formula:

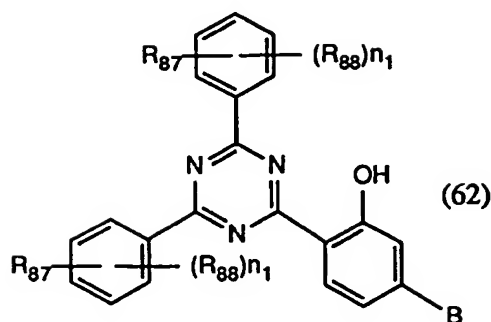


45 in which M has its previous significance; m is 1 or 2; and the remaining substituent(s)  $R_{84}$ ,  $R_{85}$  and  $R_{86}$  are, independently, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylthio, mono- or di- $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylamino, phenyl, phenylthio, anilino or N-phenyl-N- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino, preferably N-phenyl-N-methylamino or N-phenyl-N-ethylamino, the respective phenyl substituents being optionally substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl or -alkoxy,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl or halogen.

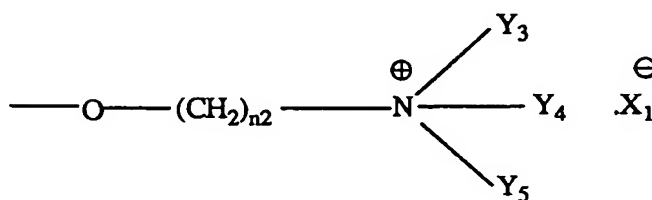
A third preferred class of triazine UV absorbers is that having the formula:

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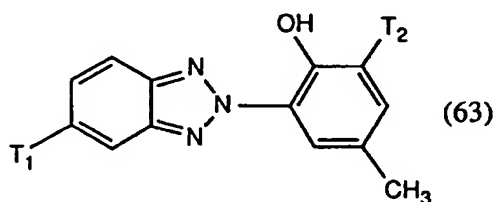


in which  $R_{87}$  is hydrogen or hydroxy;  $R_{88}$ , independently, are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;  $n_1$  is 1 or 2; and B is a group of formula:



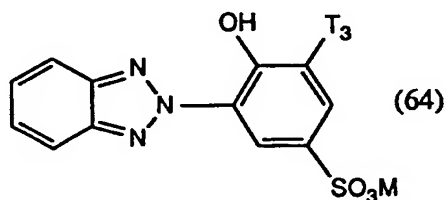
in which  $n_2$  is an integer from 2 to 6 and is preferably 2 or 3;  $Y_3$  and  $Y_4$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy or  $Y_3$  and  $Y_4$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are each attached, form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring, preferably a morpholine, pyrrolidine, piperidine or hexamethyleneimine ring;  $Y_5$  is hydrogen,  $C_3$ - $C_4$  alkenyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl optionally substituted by cyano, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy or  $Y_3$ ,  $Y_4$  and  $Y_5$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are each attached, form a pyridine or picoline ring; and  $X_1^-$  is a colourless anion, preferably  $CH_3OSO_3^-$  or  $C_2H_5OSO_3^-$ .

One preferred class of triazole UV absorbers is that having the formula:



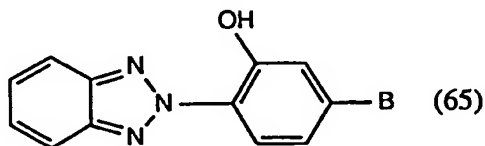
in which  $T_1$  is chlorine or, preferably, hydrogen; and  $T_2$  is a random statistical mixture of at least three isomeric branched sec.  $C_8$ - $C_{30}$ , preferably  $C_8$ - $C_{16}$ , especially  $C_9$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl groups, each having the formula  $-CH(E_1)(E_2)$  in which  $E_1$  is a straight chain  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl group and  $E_2$  is a straight chain  $C_4$ - $C_{15}$  alkyl group, the total number of carbon atoms in  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  being from 7 to 29.

A second preferred class of triazole UV absorbers is that having the formula:



in which M has its previous significance, but is preferably sodium, and T<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl or benzyl.

A third preferred class of triazole UV absorbers is that having the formula:



in which B has its previous significance.

In the compounds of formulae (59) to (65), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl groups R<sub>84</sub>, R<sub>85</sub>, R<sub>86</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> may be methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert.-butyl, n-amyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, isooctyl, n-nonyl, n-decyl, n-undecyl and n-dodecyl, methyl and ethyl being preferred, except in the case of T<sub>3</sub> for which isobutyl is preferred. C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>alkyl groups T<sub>2</sub> include sec.octyl, decyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl, eicosyl and triacontyl groups.

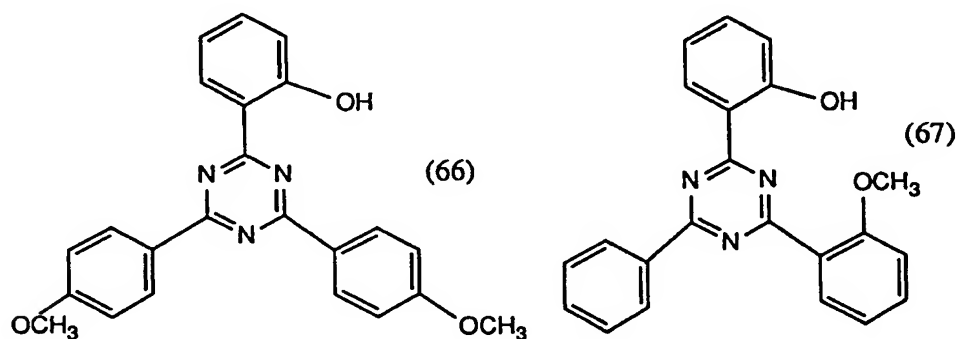
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>Alkoxy groups R<sub>82</sub> or R<sub>83</sub> may be, e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, tert.-butoxy or n-amyloxy, preferably methoxy or ethoxy, especially methoxy. C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>Alkoxy groups R<sub>84</sub>, R<sub>85</sub> and R<sub>86</sub> include those indicated for the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkoxy groups R<sub>82</sub> or R<sub>83</sub> together with, e.g., n-hexoxy, n-heptoxy, n-octoxy, isooctoxy, n-nonoxo, n-decoxy, n-undecoxy and n-dodecoxy, methoxy and ethoxy being preferred.

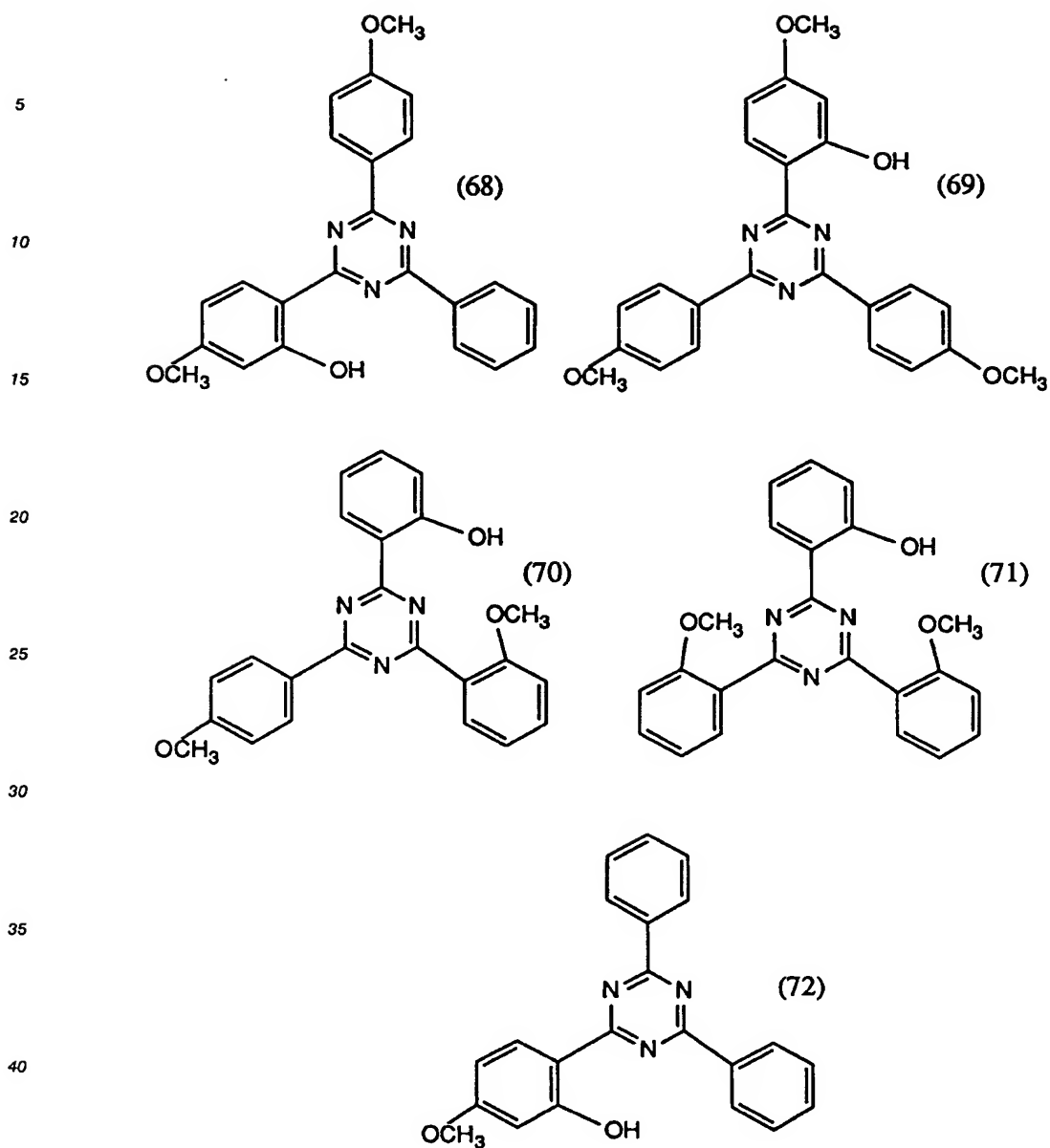
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>Alkylthio groups R<sub>84</sub>, R<sub>85</sub> and R<sub>86</sub> may be, e.g., methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio, isopropylthio, n-butylthio, isobutylthio, tert.-butylthio, n-amylthio, hexylthio, n-heptylthio, n-octylthio, isooctylthio, n-nonylthio, n-decylthio, n-undecylthio and n-dodecylthio, methylthio and ethylthio being preferred.

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>Mono- or di-alkylamino groups R<sub>84</sub>, R<sub>85</sub> and R<sub>86</sub> include, e.g., mono- or di-methylamino, ethylamino, n-propylamino, isopropylamino, n-butylamino, isobutylamino, tert.-butylamino, n-amylamino, n-hexylamino, n-heptylamino, n-octylamino, isooctylamino, n-nonylamino, n-decylamino, n-undecylamino and n-dodecylamino, mono- or di-methylamino or ethylamino being preferred.

The alkyl radicals in the mono-, di-, tri- or tetra-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylammonium groups M are preferably methyl. Mono-, di- or tri-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>hydroxyalkylammonium groups M are preferably those derived from ethanolamine, di-ethanolamine or tri-ethanolamine. When M is ammonium that is di- or tri-substituted by a mixture of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>hydroxyalkyl groups, it is preferably N-methyl-N-ethanolamine or N,N-dimethyl-N-ethanolamine. M is preferably, however, hydrogen or sodium.

Preferred compounds of formula (59) are those having the formulae:





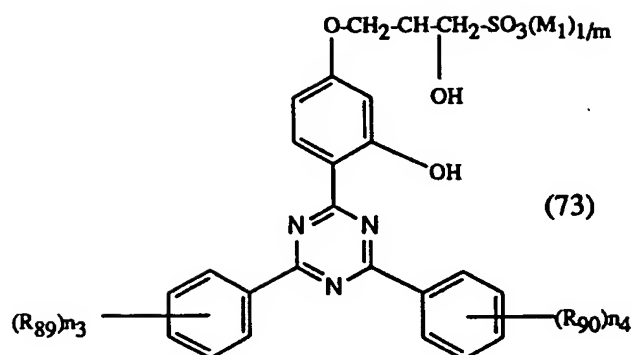
45 The compounds of formula (59) are known and may be prepared e.g. by the method described in U.S. Patent 3 118 887.

Preferred compounds of formula (60) are those having the formula:

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15 in which  $R_{89}$  and  $R_{90}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl, preferably methyl;  $m$  is 1 or 2;  $M_1$  is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, ammonium or tetra- $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylammonium, preferably hydrogen; and  $n_3$  and  $n_4$ , independently, are 0, 1 or 2, preferably 1 or 2.

Particularly preferred compounds of formula (73) are:

- 20 2,4-diphenyl-6-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropoxy)-phenyl]-1,3,5-triazine;  
 2-phenyl-4,6-bis-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropoxy)-phenyl]-1,3,5-triazine;  
 2,4-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-6-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropoxy)-phenyl]-1,3,5-triazine; and  
 2,4-bis(4-methylphenyl)-6-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropoxy)-phenyl]-1,3,5-triazine.

The compounds of formula (60) are known and may be prepared in the manner, e.g., described in US Patent 5 197 991.

25 The compounds of formula (63) are known and may be prepared in the manner, e.g., described in US Patent 4 675 352.

The compounds of formula (64) are known and may be prepared in the manner, e.g., described in EP-A-0 314 620.

30 The compounds of formula (65) are known and may be prepared in the manner, e.g., described in EP-A-0 357 545.

The method of the present invention is advantageously conducted in an aqueous medium in which the relevant fluorescent whitening agent is present in solution or as a fine dispersion.

Although most are readily water-soluble, some of the fluorescent whitening agents or UV absorbers for use in the method according to the present invention may be only sparingly soluble in water and may need to be applied in dispersed or emulsified form. For this purpose, they may be milled with an appropriate dispersant, conveniently using quartz balls and an impeller, down to a particle size of 1-2 microns.

As dispersing agents for such sparingly-soluble compounds there may be mentioned:

- acid esters or their salts of alkylene oxide adducts, e.g., acid esters or their salts of a polyadduct of 4 to 40 moles of ethylene oxide with 1 mole of a phenol, or phosphoric acid esters of the adduct of 6 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide with 1 mole of 4-nonylphenol, 1 mole of dinonylphenol or, especially, with 1 mole of compounds which have been produced by the addition of 1 to 3 moles of styrenes on to 1 mole of phenol;
  - polystyrene sulphonates;
  - fatty acid taurides;
  - 45 - alkylated diphenyloxide-mono- or -di-sulphonates;
  - sulphonates of polycarboxylic acid esters;
  - addition products of 1 to 60, preferably 2 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide on to fatty amines, fatty amides, fatty acids or fatty alcohols, each having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, or on to tri- to hexavalent  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkanols, the addition products having been converted into an acid ester with an organic dicarboxylic acid or with an inorganic polybasic acid;
  - 50 - lignin sulphonates; and, in particular
  - formaldehyde condensation products, e.g., condensation products of lignin sulphonates and/or phenol and formaldehyde; condensation products of formaldehyde with aromatic sulphonic acids, e.g., condensation products of ditolylethersulphonates and formaldehyde; condensation products of naphthalenesulphonic acid and/or naphthol- or naphthylaminesulphonic acids and formaldehyde; condensation products of phenolsulphonic acids and/or sulphonated dihydroxydiphenylsulphone and phenols or cresols with formaldehyde and/or urea; or condensation products of diphenyloxide-disulphonic acid derivatives with formaldehyde.
- 55

With particular reference to that aspect of the method of the present invention which is effected from a textile finishing composition, and depending on the type of fluorescent whitening agent used, it may be beneficial to carry out the treatment in a neutral, alkaline or acidic bath. The method is usually conducted in the temperature range of from 20 to 140 °C., for example at or near to the boiling point of the aqueous bath, e.g. at about 90 °C.

Solutions of the fluorescent whitening agent, or its emulsions in organic solvents may also be used in the method of the present invention. For example, the so-called solvent dyeing (pad thermofix application) or exhaust dyeing methods in dyeing machines may be used.

In certain cases, the fluorescent whitening agent is made fully effective by an after-treatment. This may comprise a chemical treatment such as treatment with an acid, a thermal treatment or a combined thermal/chemical treatment.

It is often advantageous to use the fluorescent whitening agent in admixture with an assistant or extender such as anhydrous sodium sulfate, sodium sulfate decahydrate, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, an alkali metal phosphate such as sodium or potassium orthophosphate, sodium or potassium pyrophosphate or sodium or potassium tripolyphosphate, or an alkali metal silicate such as sodium silicate.

The preferred fluorescent whitening agent for use in the method according to the present invention will vary depending on the fibre from which the treated fabric is composed.

Thus, in relation to that aspect of the present invention in which the fluorescent whitening agent is applied from a textile finishing composition, there is preferably used, for the treatment of cotton fabrics, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (1), (2), (4), (6) or (9) is preferably used; for polyester fabrics, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), (12), (19) or (20) is preferably used; for the treatment of polyamide, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11) or (20) is preferably used; for the treatment of polyacrylonitrile, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (6), (9), (10), (11), (12) or (21) is preferably used; for wool or silk, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (1), (2), (4), (6), (9), (10) or (11) is preferably used; and for polypropylene, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (8) is preferably used.

In relation to that aspect of the present invention in which the fluorescent whitening agent is applied from a detergent composition, the use according to the present invention is preferably effected by washing the textile fibre material at least once with the detergent composition, preferably at a temperature ranging from 10 to 100 °C., especially from 15 to 60 °C.

The detergent composition used preferably comprises:

- i) 5-90%, preferably 5-70% of an anionic surfactant and/or a nonionic surfactant;
- ii) 5-70%, preferably 5-40% of a builder;
- iii) 0-30%, preferably 1-12% of a peroxide;
- iv) 0-10%, preferably 1-6% of a peroxide activator and/or 0-1%, preferably 0.1-3% of a bleaching catalyst;
- v) 0.005-2%, preferably 0.01-1% of at least one fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm; and
- vi) 0.005-10%, preferably 0.1-5% of one or more auxiliaries, each by weight, based on the total weight of the detergent.

The detergent may be formulated as a solid, as an aqueous liquid comprising 5-50, preferably 10-35% water or as a non-aqueous liquid detergent, containing not more than 5, preferably 0-1 wt.% of water, and based on a suspension of a builder in a non-ionic surfactant, as described, e.g., in GB-A-2158454.

The anionic surfactant component may be, e.g., a sulphate, sulphonate or carboxylate surfactant, or a mixture of these.

Preferred sulphates are alkyl sulphates having 12-22 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical, optionally in combination with alkyl ethoxy sulphates having 10-20 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical.

Preferred sulphonates include alkyl benzene sulphonates having 9-15 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical.

In each case, the cation is preferably an alkali metal, especially sodium.

Preferred carboxylates are alkali metal sarcosinates of formula  $R-CO(R')CH_2COOM^1$  in which R is alkyl or arkenyl having 9-17 carbon atoms in the alkyl or alkenyl radical, R' is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and M<sup>1</sup> is alkali metal.

The nonionic surfactant component may be, e.g., a condensate of ethylene oxide with a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>15</sub> primary alcohol having 3-8 moles of ethylene oxide per mole.

The builder component may be an alkali metal phosphate, especially a tripolyphosphate; a carbonate or bicarbonate, especially the sodium salts thereof; a silicate; an aluminosilicate; a polycarboxylate; a polycarboxylic acid; an organic phosphonate; or an aminoalkylene poly (alkylene phosphonate); or a mixture of these.

Preferred silicates are crystalline layered sodium silicates of the formula  $\text{NaHSi}_m\text{O}_{2m+1} \cdot p\text{H}_2\text{O}$  or  $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_m\text{O}_{2m+1} \cdot p\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in which m is a number from 1.9 to 4 and p is 0 to 20.

Preferred aluminosilicates are the commercially-available synthetic materials designated as Zeolites A, B, X, and HS, or mixtures of these. Zeolite A is preferred.

5 Preferred polycarboxylates include hydroxypolycarboxylates, in particular citrates, polyacrylates and their copolymers with maleic anhydride.

Preferred polycarboxylic acids include nitrilotriacetic acid and ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid.

Preferred organic phosphonates or aminoalkylene poly (alkylene phosphonates) are alkali metal ethane 1-hydroxy diphosphonates, nitrilo trimethylene phosphonates, ethylene diamine tetra methylene  
10 phosphonates and diethylene triamine penta methylene phosphonates.

Any peroxide component may be any organic or inorganic peroxide compound, described in the literature or available on the market, which bleaches textiles at conventional washing temperatures, e.g. temperatures in the range of from 5°C. to 90°C. In particular, the organic peroxides are, for example, monoperoxides or polyperoxides having alkyl chains of at least 3, preferably 6 to 20, carbon atoms; in  
15 particular diperoxydicarboxylates having 6 to 12 C atoms, such as diperoxyperazates, diperoxypersebacates, diperoxyphthalates and/or diperoxydodecanedioates, especially their corresponding free acids, are of interest. It is preferred, however, to employ very active inorganic peroxides, such as persulphate, perborate and/or percarbonate. It is, of course, also possible to employ mixtures of organic and/or inorganic peroxides. The peroxides, especially the inorganic peroxides, are preferably activated by the inclusion of a  
20 activator such as tetraacetyl ethylenediamine or nonoyloxybenzene sulfonate. Bleaching catalysts which may be added include, e.g., enzymatic peroxide precursors and/or metal complexes. Preferred metal complexes are manganese or iron complexes such as manganese or iron phthalocyanines or the complexes described in EP-A-0 509 787.

The detergents used will usually contain one or more auxiliaries such as soil suspending agents, for  
25 example sodium carboxymethylcellulose; salts for adjusting the pH, for example alkali or alkaline earth metal silicates; foam regulators, for example soap; salts for adjusting the spray drying and granulating properties, for example sodium sulphate; perfumes; and also, if appropriate, antistatic and softening agents; such as smectite clays; enzymes, such as amylases; photobleaching agents; pigments; and/or shading agents. These constituents should, of course, be stable to any bleaching system employed.

30 The preferred fluorescent whitening agent for use in the detergent used according to the present invention will vary depending on the fibre from which the treated fabric is composed.

Thus, for the treatment of polyester fabrics from a detergent composition, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (28) is preferably used. For the treatment of polyamide, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (29), (30) or (34) is preferably used. For wool, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (29), (30) or (37) is  
35 preferably used

Relative to the use of a conventional UV absorber, the use in the present invention of a fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm from a detergent composition has the following advantages: easier application since it exhausts on to the fibre; coloured textile goods can be washed with a detergent composition according to the claimed use (previously it was generally believed  
40 that FWAs had no useful role to play in detergents for coloured goods - see, e.g., A.E.Lee "Technology developments in laundry products", Proc. of the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conference on Detergents, Montreux, Sept. 1994, AOCS Press, p.73, § "Color variants"); the UV protection is regularly renewed on washing; yellowing of the textile material caused by o-hydroxy groups in the UV absorber is avoided; minor amounts of the fluorescent whitening agent provide very high extinction values; the textile material is more wash resistant;  
45 and higher SPF values are attainable.

With respect to that aspect of the method of the present invention in which the fluorescent whitening agent is applied to the textile fibre material via a post-wash fabric care composition, the present invention provides, as a further aspect, a stable, concentrated fabric care composition comprising 0.3 to 10, preferably 0.3 to 3% by weight of a fluorescent whitening agent which is compatible with a fabric care  
50 ingredient, preferably a cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent, based on the total weight of the composition, and a fabric care ingredient, preferably a fabric softener, a stain release or stain repellent ingredient or a water-proofing agent, the remainder being substantially water.

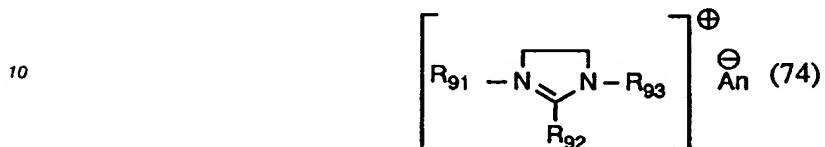
The fabric care ingredient is preferably present in an amount of from 2 to 25, preferably 5 to 20% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

55 The present invention provides, as a still further aspect, a stable, concentrated rinse cycle fabric softener composition comprising 2 to 25, preferably 5 to 20% by weight of a fabric softening agent, preferably a cationic fabric softening agent and 0.3 to 10, preferably 0.3 to 3% by weight of a fluorescent whitening agent which is compatible with the fabric softening agent, preferably a cationic, amphoteric or

anionic fluorescent whitening agent, each based on the total weight of the composition, the remainder being substantially water.

Preferred examples of cationic fabric softening agents include imidazolines, quaternary ammonium compounds, ester amide amine salts, as well as mixtures thereof.

5 Preferred imidazoline cationic fabric softening agents are those having the formula:



15 in which  $R_{91}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;  $R_{92}$  is a  $C_8$ - $C_{30}$  aliphatic residue;  $R_{93}$  is  $-C_2H_4-O(C=O)-R_{92}$  or  $-C_2H_4-NH(C=O)-R_{92}$ ; and  $An^{\ominus}$  has its previous significance.

Preferably  $R_{91}$  is hydrogen or methyl;  $R_{92}$  is  $C_{14}$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl or  $C_{14}$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyl; and  $R_{93}$  is  $-C_2H_4-O-(C=O)-C_{14}-C_{18}$  alkyl or  $-C_{14}-C_{18}$  alkenyl, or  $-C_2H_4-NH(C=O)-C_{14}-C_{18}$  alkyl or  $-C_{14}-C_{18}$  alkenyl.

Other preferred imidazoline cationic fabric softening agents are those having the formula:



25 in which  $R_{92}$  and  $An^{\ominus}$  have their previous significance;  $R_{94}$  and  $R_{95}$ , independently, are a  $C_8$ - $C_{30}$  aliphatic residue,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  halogenoalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  hydroxyalkyl or a group  $-C_2H_4-N(R_{96})-C(=O)-R_{97}$  in which  $R_{96}$  is hydrogen or  $C_8$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl and  $R_{97}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl.

Preferably  $R_{92}$  is  $C_{14}$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl or  $C_{14}$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyl;  $R_{94}$  is  $C_{14}$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl,  $C_{14}$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  halogenoalkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  hydroxyalkyl; and  $R_{95}$  is a group  $-C_2H_4-N(R_{96})-C(=O)-R_{97}$  in which  $R_{96}$  and  $R_{97}$  have their previous significance.

35 Preferred anions  $An^{\ominus}$  include chloride, bromide, iodide, fluoride, sulfate, methosulfate, nitrite, nitrate or phosphate anions, as well as carboxylate anions such as acetate, adipate, phthalate, benzoate, stearate or oleate anions.

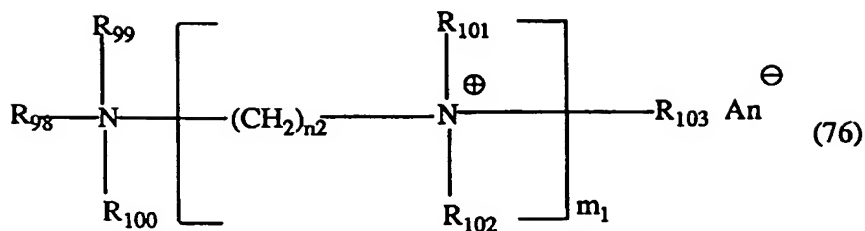
Specific examples of preferred compounds of formula (74) include:

2-tallow-1-(2-stearoyloxyethyl)-imidazoline chloride,  
40 2-tallow-1-(2-stearoyloxyethyl)-imidazoline sulfate,  
2-tallow-1-(2-stearoyloxyethyl)-imidazoline methosulfate,  
2-tallow-1-methyl-3-(2-stearoylamidoethyl)-imidazoline chloride,  
2-tallow-1-methyl-3-(2-stearoylamidoethyl)-imidazoline sulfate and  
2-tallow-1-methyl-3-(2-stearoylamidoethyl)-imidazoline methosulfate.

45 Specific examples of preferred compounds of formula (75) include:

2-heptadecyl-1-methyl-1-oleylamidoethyl-imidazolinium-metho-sulfate,  
2-heptadecyl-1-methyl-1-(2-stearoylamido)ethyl-imidazolinium-sulfate,  
2-heptadecyl-1-methyl-1-(2-stearoylamido)ethyl-imidazolinium- chloride  
2-coco-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-benzyl-imidazolinium-chloride  
50 2-coco-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-chlorobutyl)-imidazolinium-chloride  
2-coco-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-octadecenyl-imidazolinium-chloride  
2-tallow-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-benzyl-imidazolinium-chloride  
2-tallow-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-chlorobutyl)-imidazolinium-chloride  
2-heptadecenyl-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-chlorobutyl)-imidazolinium-chloride  
55 2-heptadecenyl-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-benzyl-imidazolinium-chloride and  
2-heptadecenyl-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-octadecyl-imidazolinium-chloride

One class of preferred quaternary ammonium compounds is that having the formula:



in which  $\text{R}_{98}$  is a  $\text{C}_8$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  aliphatic residue,  $\text{R}_{99}$ ,  $\text{R}_{100}$ ,  $\text{R}_{101}$ ,  $\text{R}_{102}$  and  $\text{R}_{103}$ , independently, are hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$  alkyl or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$  hydroxyalkyl,  $\text{An}^{\ominus}$  has its previous significance,  $m_1$  is an integer from 1 to 5 and  $n_2$  has its previous significance.

Preferred compounds of formula (76) are those in which  $\text{R}_{98}$  is  $\text{C}_{12}$ - $\text{C}_{18}$  alkyl and  $\text{R}_{99}$ ,  $\text{R}_{100}$ ,  $\text{R}_{101}$ ,  $\text{R}_{102}$  and  $\text{R}_{103}$ , independently, are  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$  alkyl, especially methyl.

Specific examples of preferred compounds of formula (76) are:

N-(tallow)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,3-propanediammoniumdimethosulfate

N-(tallow)-N,N',N'-trimethyl-1,3-propanediammoniumdimetho sulfate

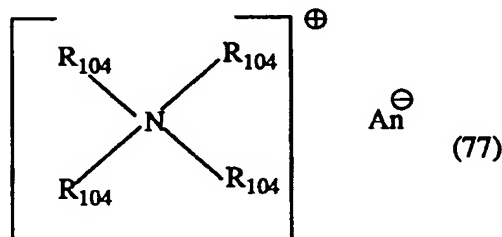
N-(tallow)-N,N,N',N',N'-pentamethyl-1,3-propanediammoniumdimethosulfate

N-oleyl-N,N,N',N',N'-pentamethyl-1,3-propanediammoniumdime thosulfate

N-stearyl-N,N,N',N',N'-pentamethyl-1,3-propanediammoniumdime thosulfate and

N-stearyloxypropyl-N,N',N'-tris(3-hydroxypropyl)-1,3-propanediammoniumdiacetate.

A further class of preferred quaternary ammonium compounds is that having the formula:



in which  $\text{An}^{\ominus}$  has its previous significance and the groups  $\text{R}_{104}$  may be the same or different and each is a  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  aliphatic residue,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$  hydroxyalkyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_{92}$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NHC}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_{92}$  or  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}[\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_{92}][\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_{92}]$ , in which  $\text{R}_{92}$  has its previous significance, provided that at least one group  $\text{R}_{104}$ , and preferably two groups  $\text{R}_{104}$  are  $\text{C}_{14}$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{C}_{14}$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NHC}(=\text{O})-\text{C}_{14}$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  alkyl or  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}[\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{C}_{14}$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  alkyl][ $\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{C}_{14}$ - $\text{C}_{30}$  alkyl]. Preferably, the remaining groups  $\text{R}_{104}$  are  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$  alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$  hydroxyalkyl, especially hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl.

Specific examples of preferred compounds of formula (77) are:

distearyldimethylaminonium chloride

dilauryldimethylammonium chloride

dihexadecyldimethylammonium chloride

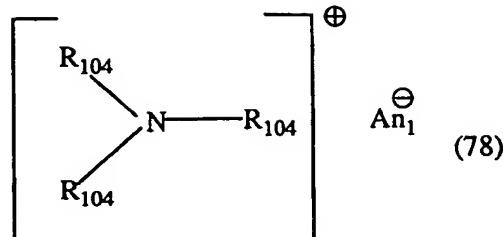
distearyldimethylammonium bromide

distearyldimethylammonium methosulfate and

distearyldi-(isopropyl)-ammonium chloride

distearoyl(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium methosulfate.

Preferred ester amide amine cationic fabric softening agents are those having the formula:



in which  $\text{R}_{104}$  has its previous significance and  $\text{An}_1^{\ominus}$  is an inorganic or organic acid from which an anion  $\text{An}^{\ominus}$  is derived, wherein  $\text{An}^{\ominus}$  has its previous significance, provided that at least one group  $\text{R}_{104}$ , and preferably two groups  $\text{R}_{104}$  are  $\text{C}_{14}$ - $\text{C}_{30}$ alkyl,  $(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{-C}_{14}\text{-C}_{30}$ alkyl,  $(\text{CH}_2)_{n2}\text{NHC}(=\text{O})\text{-C}_{14}\text{-C}_{30}$ alkyl or  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}[\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{-C}_{14}\text{-C}_{30}\text{alkyl}][\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{-C}_{14}\text{-C}_{30}\text{alkyl}]$ , in which  $n_2$  has its previous significance. Preferably, the remaining groups  $\text{R}_{104}$  are  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ hydroxyalkyl, especially hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl.

A preferred compound of formula (78) is:

3-stearoylamidopropyl-2-stearoyloxymethyl-methylamine hydrochloride.

In addition to the fluorescent whitening agent, the fabric care composition according to the present invention may also contain a minor proportion of one or more adjuvants. Examples of adjuvants include emulsifiers, perfumes, colouring dyes, opacifiers, UV absorbers, bactericides, nonionic surfactants, anti-gelling agents such as nitrites or nitrates of alkali metals, especially sodium nitrate, and corrosion inhibitors such as sodium silicate.

The amount of each of these optional adjuvants should not exceed 2% by weight of the composition.

The present invention also provides, as a yet further aspect, a method for the treatment of a textile article, comprising applying, to a previously washed article, a fabric rinse composition comprising 0.3 to 10% by weight of a cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent, based on the total weight of the composition, and optionally a fabric care ingredient, the remainder being substantially water.

Preferably, the fabric care ingredient is a fabric softener, a stain release or stain repellent ingredient or a water-proofing agent, which is preferably present in an amount of from 5 to 25%, especially from 10 to 20% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

A preferred method for the treatment of a textile article, comprises applying, to the previously washed article, a rinse cycle fabric softener composition comprising 5 to 25, preferably 10 to 20% by weight of a cationic fabric softening agent and 0.3 to 10, preferably 0.3 to 3% by weight of a cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent, each based on the total weight of the composition, the remainder being substantially water.

The use according to the present invention, in addition to providing an improvement in the SPF of the treated textile material, may also increase the useful life of the textile material so treated; for example by preserving its tear strength and/or its lightfastness.

The present invention is further illustrated by the following Examples.

#### A) Application of a fluorescent whitening agent from a textile treatment composition.

##### Examples 1 to 10

An aqueous textile finishing bath is made up having the composition:

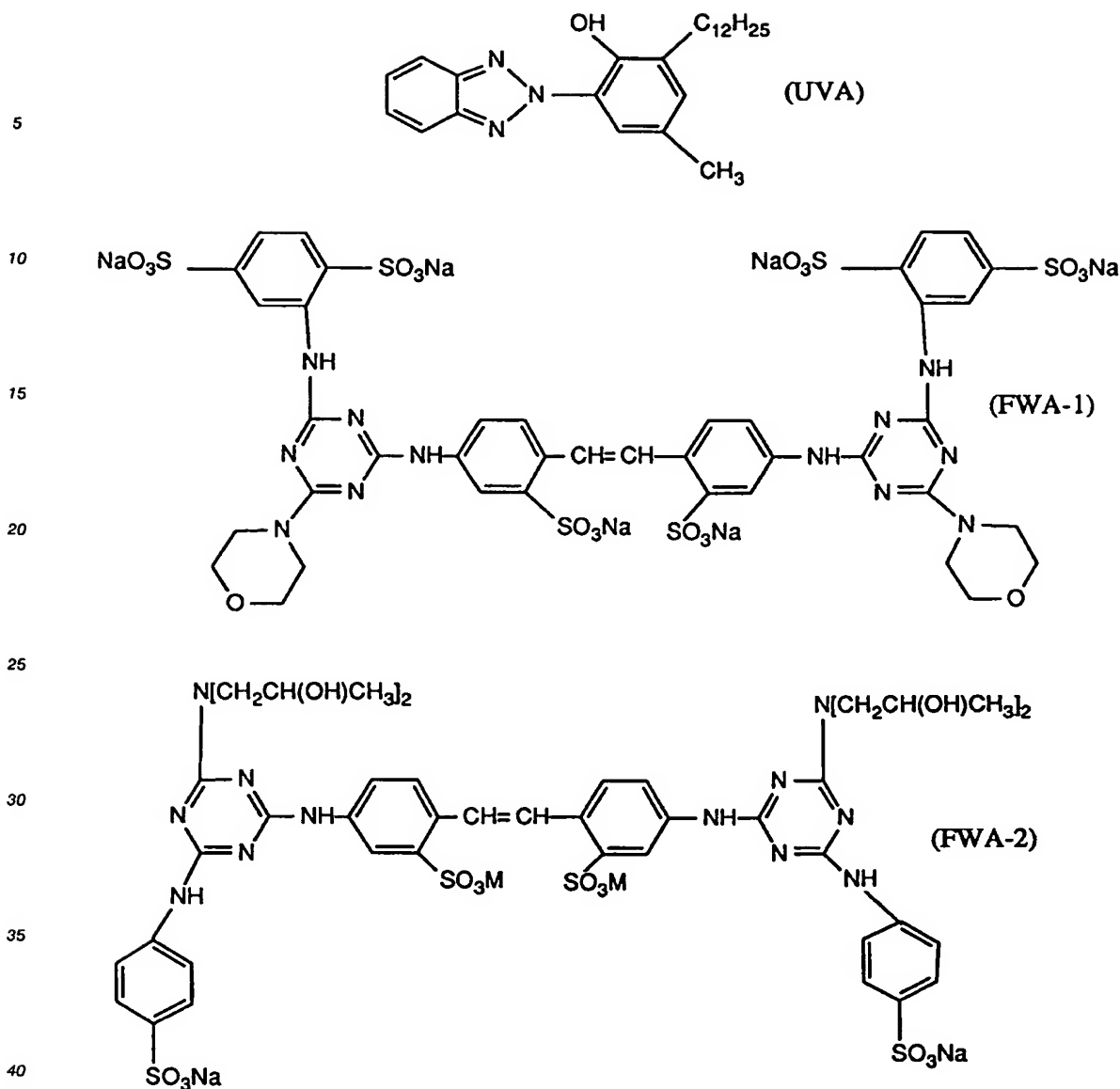
2 g/l acetic acid (40%);

40 g/l of an alkyl-modified dihydroxyethyleneurea/melamine-formaldehyde derivative;

12 g/l  $\text{MgCl}_2$ ; and

30 g/l of an emulsion of fatty acid amides.

To separate samples of this bath are added, in the amounts shown in the following Table one or more of the following active substances (AS):



45 Separate samples of bleached, mercerised cotton (poplin) of density 0.68 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and thickness 0.20 mm, are then foularded (70 % liquor uptake) with the various finishing baths, at pH 4-5. Drying of the samples of cotton is effected for 3 minutes at 110 °C. followed by thermofixing for 4 minutes at 150 °C.

The whiteness (GW) of the treated samples is measured with a DCI/SF 500 spectrophotometer according to the Ganz method. The Ganz method is described in detail in the Ciba-Geigy Review, 1973/1, and also in the article "Whiteness Measurement", ISCC Conference on Fluorescence and the Colorimetry of Fluorescent Materials, Williamsburg, February 1972, published in the Journal of Color and Appearance, 1, No.5 (1972).

50 The Sun Protection Factor (SPF) is determined by measurement of the UV light transmitted through the swatch, using a double grating spectrophotometer fitted with an Ulbricht bowl. Calculation of SPF is conducted as described by B.L.Difley and J.Robson in J. Soc. Cosm. Chem. 40 (1989), pp. 130-131.

The results are shown in the following Table 1.

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Table 1

Example	AS	Concentration of AS		GW	SPF
		g/l in bath	% on substrate		
-	-	-	-	62	1.9
-	UVA	10	0.35	57	11.2
-	UVA	20	0.70	53	17.3
-	UVA	30	1.05	34	17.4
1	UVA FWA-1	10 10	0.35 0.13	175	15.8
2	UVA FWA-1	20 10	0.70 0.13	171	16.5
3	UVA FWA-1	10 20	0.35 0.25	177	18.0
4	UVA FWA-2	10 8	0.35 0.14	167	18.3
5	UVA FWA-2	20 8	0.70 0.14	134	21.7
6	UVA FWA-2	10 16	0.35 0.28	178	15.9
7	FWA-1	10	0.13	227	11.7
8	FWA-1	20	0.25	229	15.2
9	FWA-2	8	0.14	223	13.0
10	FWA-2	16	0.28	215	13.2

The results in the Table 1 demonstrate clearly the improvement in the SPF value of a substrate treated according to the method of the present invention.

#### Examples 11 to 20

Using the general procedure described in Examples 1 to 10, samples of poplin ("Supraluxe" ex Walser AG; density 0.62 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; thickness 0.17 mm) are foularded (70 % liquor uptake) with the various finishing baths, at pH 4-5. Drying of the samples of poplin is effected for 3 minutes at 110 °C. followed by thermofixing for 4 minutes at 150 °C.

The whiteness (GW) and SPF of the respective treated samples are measured as before.

In order to evaluate the wash permanency of the textile treatment applied, the respective treated poplin samples are washed ten times and the whiteness (GW) and SPF values are determined after the first, fifth and tenth washes.

50g of the poplin swatches are washed in 1 litre of tap water (12 ° German hardness) containing 4g of a detergent having the following composition (weight %):

8.0% Sodium alkylbenzene sulfonate

2.9% Tallow alcohol-tetradecane-ethylene glycol ether (14 mols EO)

3.5% Sodium soap

43.8% Sodium tripolyphosphate

7.5% Sodium silicate

1.9% Magnesium silicate

1.2% Carboxymethyl cellulose

0.2% EDTA

21.2% Sodium sulfate

x% fluorescent whitening agent (FWA) by weight on detergent



Water to 100%.

The washing is conducted at 60° C. over 15 minutes. The swatches are then rinsed under cold running tap water for 30 seconds and dried.

The results are set out in the following Table 2.

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Ex.	AS	Concentration of AS		GW after washing				SPF after washing			
		g/l in bath	% on sub.	0x	1x	5x	10x	0x	1x	5x	10x
-	-	-	-	63	71	75	76	4	5	5	5
-	UVA	10	0.35	59	70	69	72	25	18	13	11
-	UVA	20	0.70	55	67	68	71	47	31	30	19
-	UVA	30	1.05	58	68	72	72	81	45	47	30
-	UVA	40	1.40	52	65	70	70	99	46	50	37
11	UVA FWA-1	10 10	0.35 0.13	176	152	133	133	57	19	13	10
12	UVA FWA-1	20 10	0.70 0.13	147	123	109	108	67	39	24	16
13	UVA FWA-1	10 20	0.35 0.25	203	193	160	155	51	19	13	13
14	UVA FWA-2	10 8	0.35 0.14	178	178	171	166	41	26	17	19
15	UVA FWA-2	20 8	0.70 0.14	149	141	138	136	82	62	34	29
16	UVA FWA-2	10 16	0.35 0.28	198	210	208	208	59	26	16	18
17	FWA-1	10	0.13	222	205	197	178	24	9	8	7
18	FWA-1	20	0.25	236	227	203	209	31	13	6	7
19	FWA-2	8	0.14	216	215	216	206	31	19	16	10
20	FWA-2	16	0.28	226	239	233	235	42	19	13	16

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The results in Table 2 demonstrate clearly the improvement in the SPF value of a substrate treated according to the method of the present invention and, moreover, that the use of a combination of UVA and FWA leads to unexpected synergistic SPF values.

#### Example 21

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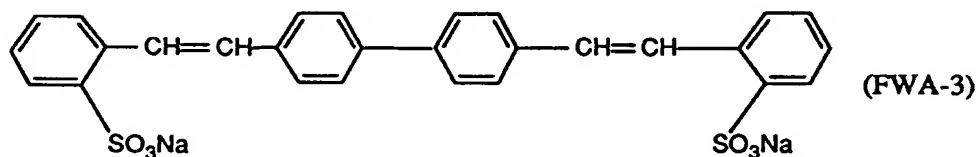
A 5 g. sample of poplin ("Supraluxe" ex Walser AG; density 0.62 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) is foularded (80% liquor uptake) with an aqueous bath containing:

4 g/l sodium bicarbonate and

12.5 g/l of a fluorescent whitening agent having the formula:

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to provide a concentration of 1% by weight of active substance on the poplin substrate.

Foularding is conducted at alkaline pH.

Drying of the treated sample is carried out at 80 °C. for 2 minutes.

The treated poplin has an SPF rating of above 40, whereas that of the untreated poplin is 4.

#### Example 22

A 5 g. sample of poplin ("Supraluxe" ex Walser AG; density 0.62 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) is foularded (80% liquor uptake) with an aqueous bath containing:

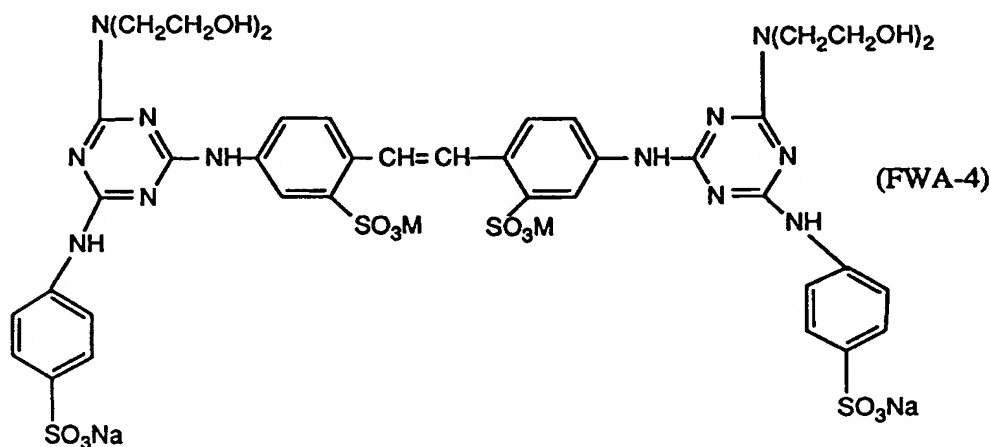
2 g/l acetic acid (40%)

40 g/l of an alkyl-modified dihydroxyethyleneurea/melamine-formaldehyde derivative;

12 g/l MgCl<sub>2</sub>;

30 g/l of an emulsion of fatty acid amides and

12.5 g/l of a fluorescent whitening agent having the formula:



to provide a concentration of 1% by weight of active substance on the poplin substrate.

Foularding is conducted at a pH of 6-7.

Drying of the treated sample is carried out at 80 °C. for 2 minutes, followed by thermofixing for 4 minutes at 150 °C.

The treated poplin has an SPF rating of above 30, whereas that of the untreated poplin is 4.

#### Example 23

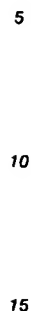
A 5 g. sample of poplin ("Supraluxe" ex Walser AG; density 0.62 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) is treated with an aqueous bath containing:

3 g/l anhydrous sodium sulfate

3 g/l caustic soda flake

1.5 g/l nonylphenol ethoxylate (7 mols EO) and

1% by weight of poplin fabric of a fluorescent whitening agent having the formula:



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SPF values are the average of 3 measurements at various points on the swatches. The relative variation of the results lies within a range of from about plus or minus 10%.

Compared with the control experiment (no FWA), the SPF values obtained to the invention are 2-4 times higher, after only 3 washes.

#### Example 30

A bleached, mercerised cotton swatch is dyed by the exhaustion method using 0.95% by weight on the fabric of a commercial blue reactive dye. The dyeing is conducted at a liquor ratio of 20:1, the temperature is raised from 25° to 100°C. over 40 minutes, and then held for 1 hour at 100°C. with the addition of 15g/l of sodium sulphate, before applying a final cold rinse.

The SPF of the dyed goods is then determined by the method described in Examples 24 to 29.

The dyed goods are then washed in the manner described in Examples 24 to 29 using the same detergent composition. The FWA compound used in the detergent is the compound of formula (40), at a level of 0.1 weight % of active substance, based on the weight of the detergent. The SPF value of the washed goods and also of goods washed with the same detergent containing no FWA (for control purposes) is determined after 1, 3, 5 and 10 washes. The results are set out in the following Table 4.

Table 4

Example	number of washes	SPF	
		without fwa	with fwa
-	control pre-wash	23.7	23.7
30	one	22.5	23.8
	three	22.0	25.9
	five	20.9	26.9
	ten	19.8	28.7

The results in Table 4 demonstrate that the SPF of dyed fabrics can decrease significantly when the fabrics are washed with a detergent which does not contain an FWA. By contrast, washing with a detergent containing a compound of formula (40) not only eliminates this loss of protection against aggressive sunlight radiation, but also actually increases the SPF protection with successive washings.

#### C) Application of a fluorescent whitening agent from a rinse composition.

##### Example 31

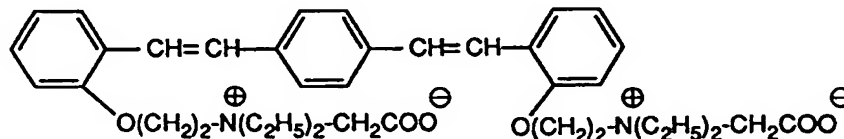
The following rinse cycle softener base composition is made up:

7.0g. distearyldimethylammonium chloride (72% active ingredient)

0.5g. fatty alcohol ethoxylate

92.5g. deionised water.

To this is added 0.3g., 0.9g. or 2.7g., respectively, of the amphoteric fluorescent whitening agent of formula:



Example 32

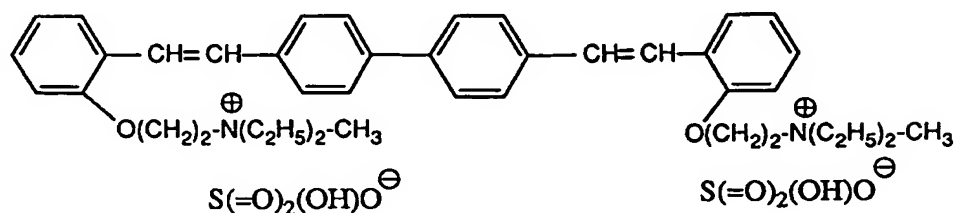
The following rinse cycle softener base composition is made up:

7.0g. distearyldimethylammonium chloride

0.5g. fatty alcohol ethoxylate

92.5g. deionised water.

To this is added 0.3g., 0.9g. or 2.7g., respectively, of the cationic fluorescent whitening agent of formula:

Examples 33 and 34

5g. of cotton fabric are first washed with 4g/l of ECE standard detergent using a liquor ratio of 1:20 at 60 °C. The washed goods are then rinsed and are subjected, while still wet, to a rinse softener treatment. The amount of the rinse cycle softener base composition of Example 1 or 2 used is 5g/l. The liquor ratio is 1:40 using tap water and the treatment is effected at 25 °C. for 10 minutes. The softener-treated goods are then spin-dried at 60 °C.

The whiteness and SPF values of the dried softener-treated goods are measured.

The dried softener-treated goods are then re-washed using the same detergent and washing conditions that are used for the initial wash except that, after the rinse, the re-washed goods are spin-dried at 60 °C. without being subjected to a rinse softener treatment. The whiteness and SPF values of the re-washed, dried goods are measured.

The results are shown in the following Table 5.

Table 5

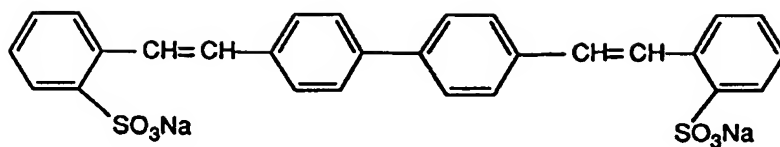
Example	Rinse Composition	Conc. FWA	Without re-wash		With re-wash	
			GW	SPF	GW	SPF
-	control (no FWA)	-	67	3	75	3
33	Rinse of Example 31	0.3	194	9	181	8
		0.9	197	15	199	11
		2.7	169	24	200	16
34	Rinse of Example 32	0.3	199	14	182	13
		0.9	206	17	202	20
		2.7	193	29	193	26

The concentration of FWA denotes the concentration of active FWA compound based on the total weight of the rinse formulation.

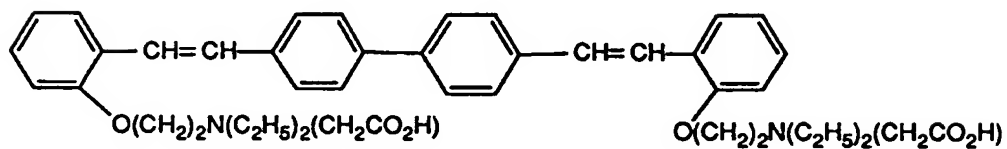
The results in Table 5 clearly demonstrate the improvement in the Gas Whiteness and SPF values of a cotton substrate treated with a rinse composition according to the present invention, both before and after a subsequent re-wash.

Similar results are obtained when the fluorescent whitening agent used in Example 31 or 32 is replaced by a compound having one of the following formulae:

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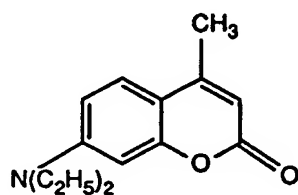


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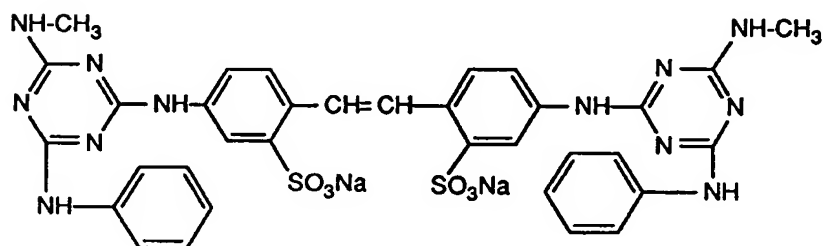
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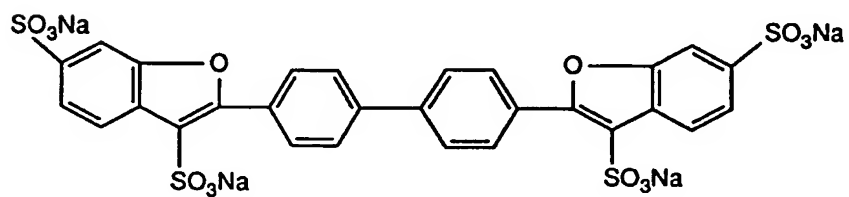
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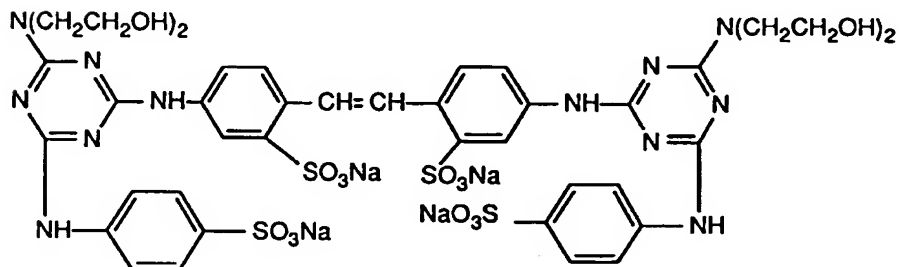
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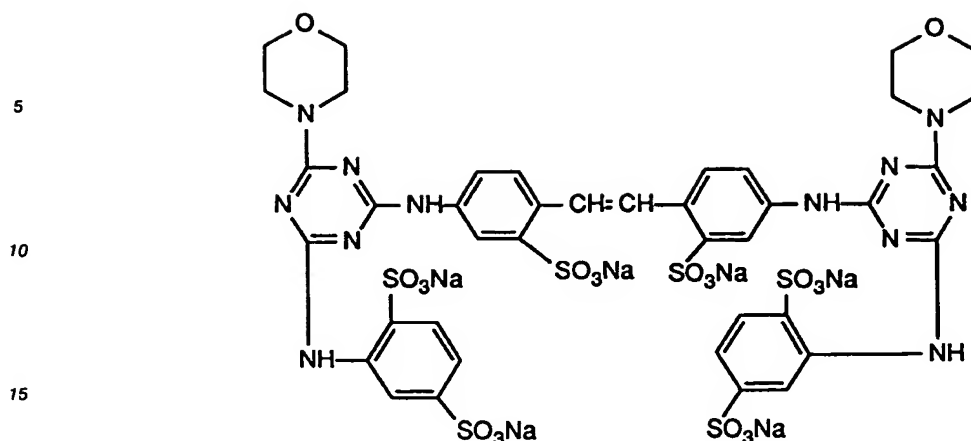


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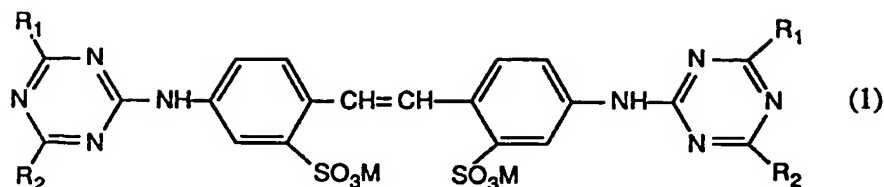


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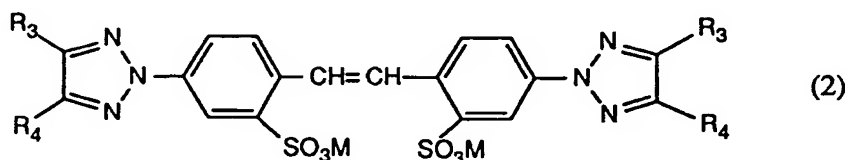
## 20 Claims

1. A method of improving the sun protection factor (SPF) of textile fibre material, comprising treating the textile fibre material with a composition comprising at least one fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm.
2. A method according to claim 1 in which the textile fibre material treated is composed of wool, polyamide, cotton, polyester, polyacrylic, silk, polypropylene or a mixture thereof.
3. A method according to claim 2 in which the textile fibre material is in the form of endless filaments (stretched or unstretched), staple fibres, flocks, hanks, textile filament yarns, threads, nonwovens, felts, waddings, flocked structures or woven textile or bonded textile fabrics or knitted fabrics.
4. A method according to any of the preceding claims in which the textile fibre material is contacted with a composition which is:
  - a) an aqueous textile finishing composition;
  - b) a detergent composition; or
  - c) a post-wash fabric care composition.
5. A method according to any of the preceding claims in which the amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition ranges from 0.005 to 20 %, based on the weight of the textile fibre material.
6. A method according to claim 5 in which the composition is an aqueous textile finishing composition and the amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition ranges from 0.01 to 3%; or the composition is a detergent composition and the amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition ranges from 0.005 to 2%; or the composition is a post-wash fabric care composition and the amount of fluorescent whitening agent present in the composition ranges from 0.1 to 20%; each based on the weight of the textile fibre material.
7. A method according to any of claims 4 to 6 in which the composition is an aqueous textile finishing composition and the fluorescent whitening agent used is a 4,4'-bis-(triazinylamino)-stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid, 4,4'-bis-(triazol-2-yl)stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid, 4,4'-(diphenyl)-stilbenes, 4,4'-distyryl-biphenyl, 4-phenyl-4'-benzoxazolyl-stilbene, stilbenyl-naphthotriazoles, 4-styryl-stilbene, bis-(benzoxazol-2-yl) derivatives, bis-(benzimidazol-2-yl) derivative, coumarine, pyrazoline, naphthalimide, triazinyl-pyrene, 2-styryl-benzoxazole- or -naphthoxazole derivative, benzimidazole-benzofuran or oxanilide derivative.
8. A method according to claim 7 in which the 4,4'-bis-(triazinylamino)-stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid is one having the formula:



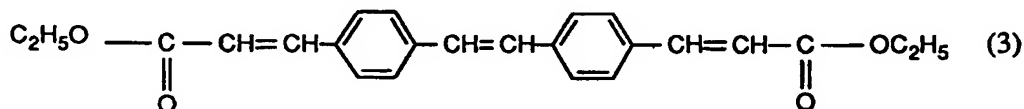
10 in which R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, independently, are phenyl, mono- or disulfonated phenyl, phenylamino, mono- or disulfonated phenylamino, morpholino, -N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH)<sub>2</sub>, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH), -NH<sub>2</sub>, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -Cl, -NH-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H or -NH-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH; and M is H, Na, K, Ca, Mg, ammonium, mono-, di-, tri- or tetra-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylammonium, mono-, di- or tri-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkylammonium or ammonium that is di- or tri-substituted with by a mixture of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl groups.

- 15 9. A method according to claim 7 in which the 4,4'-bis-(triazol-2-yl)stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid is one having the formula:

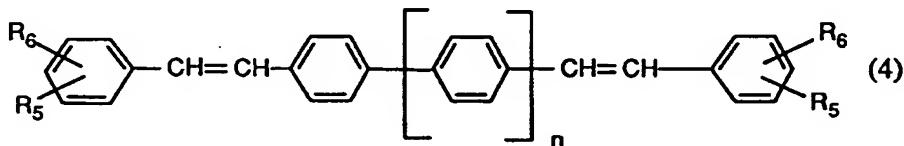


in which R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub>, independently, are H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, phenyl or monosulfonated phenyl; and M is as defined in claim 8.

- 30 10. A method according to claim 7 in which the 4,4'-(diphenyl)-stilbene is one having the formula:



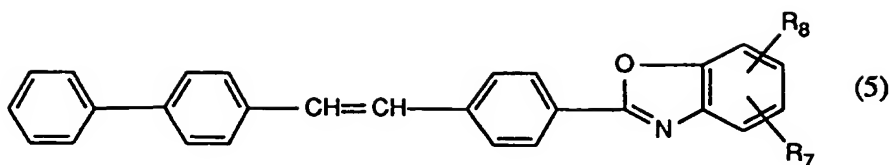
- 40 11. A method according to claim 7 in which the 4,4'-distyryl-biphenyl used has the formula:



50 in which R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub>, independently, are H, SO<sub>3</sub>M, SO<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl), CN, Cl, COO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl), CON(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub> or O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N<sup>⊖</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>An<sup>⊖</sup>, in which An<sup>⊖</sup> is an anion of an organic or inorganic acid; and n is 0 or 1.

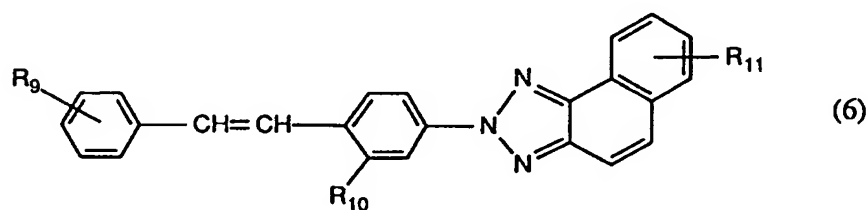
- 55 12. A method according to claim 7 in which the 4-phenyl-4'-benzoxazolyl-stilbene has the formula:





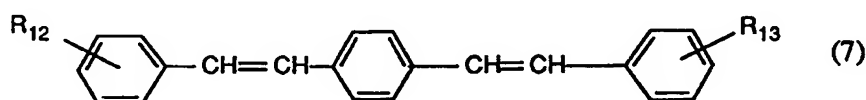
10 in which  $R_7$  and  $R_8$ , independently, are H, Cl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

13. A method according to claim 7 in which a stilbenyl-naphthotriazole used is one of formula:



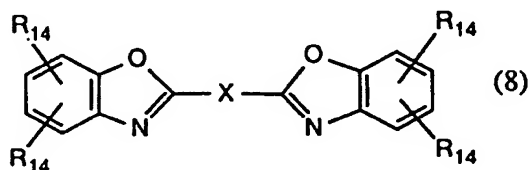
in which  $R_9$  is H or Cl;  $R_{10}$  is  $SO_3M$ ,  $SO_2N(C_1-C_4-alkyl)_2$ ,  $SO_2O$ -phenyl or CN;  $R_{11}$  is H or  $SO_3M$ ; and M is as defined in claim 8.

25 14. A method according to claim 7 in which a 4-styryl-stilbene used is one of formula:



35 in which  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$ , independently, are H,  $SO_3M$ ,  $SO_2N(C_1-C_4-alkyl)_2$ ,  $O$ -( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl), CN, Cl,  $COO$ -( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl),  $CON(C_1-C_4-alkyl)_2$  or  $O(CH_2)_3N^{\oplus}(CH_3)_2An^{\ominus}$  in which  $An^{\ominus}$  is as defined in claim 11.

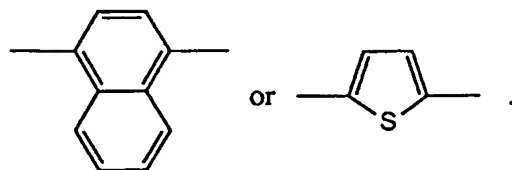
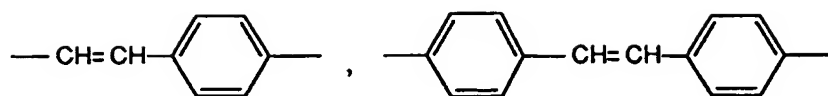
15. A method according to claim 7 in which a bis-(benzoxazol-2-yl) derivative used having the formula:



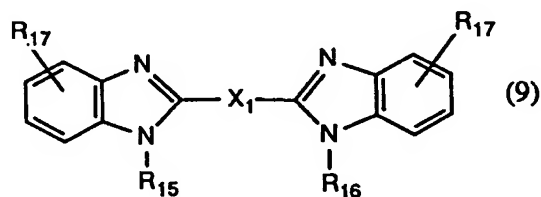
in which  $R_{14}$ , independently, is H,  $C(CH_3)_3$ ,  $C(CH_3)_2$ -phenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $COO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and X is  $-CH=CH-$  or a group of formula:

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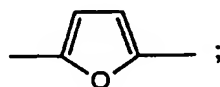
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16. A method according to claim 7 in which a bis-(benzimidazol-2-yl) derivatives is used of formula:

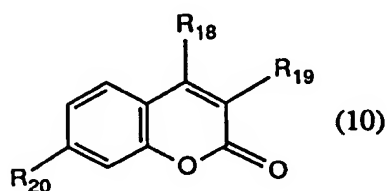


in which  $R_{15}$  and  $R_{16}$ , independently, are H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $CH_2CH_2OH$ ,  $R_{17}$  is H or  $SO_3M$ ;  $X_1$  is  $-CH=CH-$  or a group of formula:

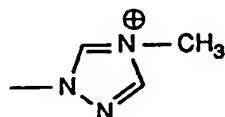


and M is as defined in claim 8.

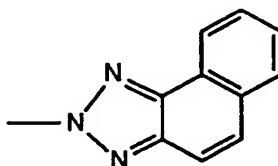
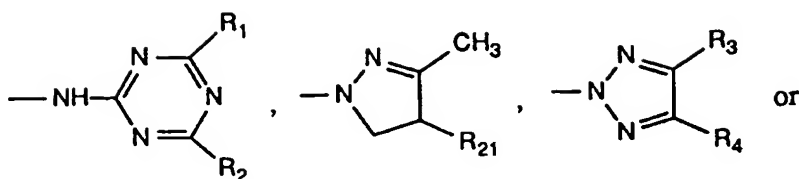
17. A method according to claim 7 in which a coumarine is used of formula:



in which  $R_{18}$  is H, Cl or  $CH_2COOH$ ,  $R_{19}$  is H, phenyl,  $COO-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl or a group of formula:

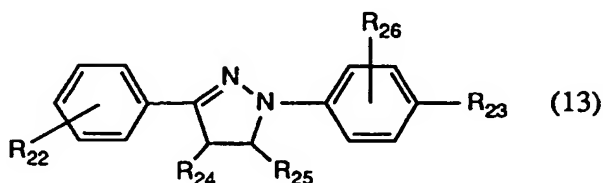


and  $R_{20}$  is  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $N(C_1-C_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ ,  $NH-CO-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl or a group of formula:



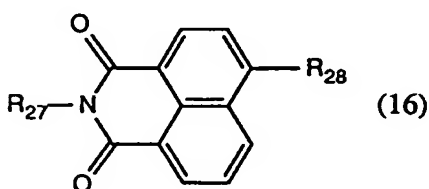
in which  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are as defined in claim 7,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are as defined in claim 9 and  $R_{21}$  is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl.

20 18. A method according to claim 7 in which a pyrazoline used is one having the formula:



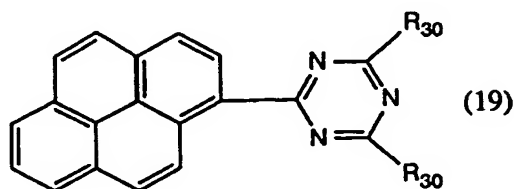
30 in which  $R_{22}$  is H, Cl or N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>,  $R_{23}$  is H, Cl, SO<sub>3</sub>M, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl), COO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> or SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>H(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub> An<sup>+</sup>,  $R_{24}$  and  $R_{25}$  are the same or different and each is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl and  $R_{26}$  is H or Cl; M is as defined in claim 8 and An<sup>+</sup> is as defined in claim 11.

35 19. A method according to claim 7 in which a naphthalimide is used of formula:



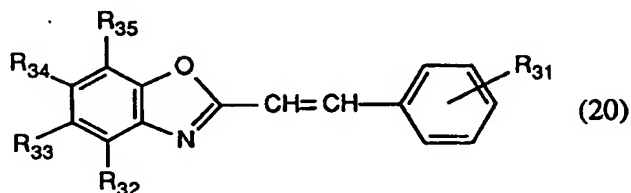
in which  $R_{27}$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>;  $R_{28}$  is O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>M or NH-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and M is as defined in claim 8.

20. A method according to claim 7 in which a triazinyl-pyrene is used of formula:



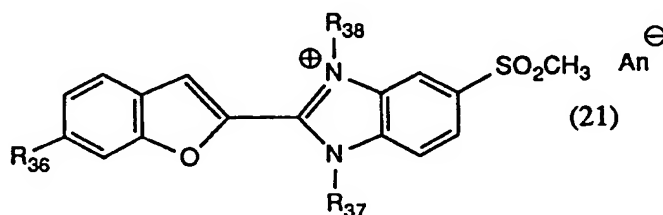
in which each  $R_{29}$ , independently, is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy.

21. A method according to claim 7 in which a 2-styryl-benzoxazole- or -naphthoxazole derivative is used having the formula:



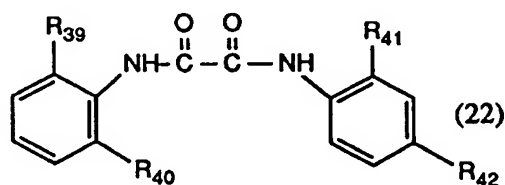
in which  $R_{31}$  is CN, Cl,  $COO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl;  $R_{32}$  and  $R_{33}$  are the atoms required to form a fused benzene ring or  $R_{33}$  and  $R_{35}$ , independently, are H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; and  $R_{34}$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl.

22. A method according to claim 7 in which a benzimidazole-benzofuran derivative is used having the formula:



in which  $R_{36}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;  $R_{37}$  and  $R_{38}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; and  $An^-$  is as defined in claim 11.

23. A method according to claim 7 in which an oxanilide derivative is used having the formula:

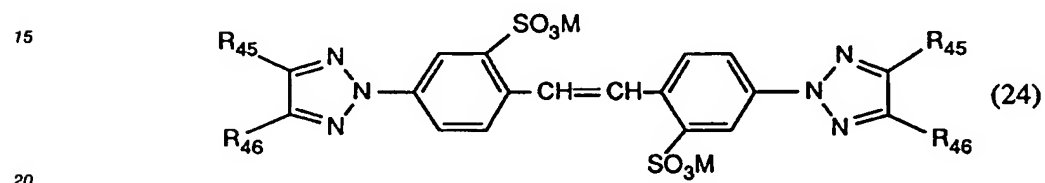
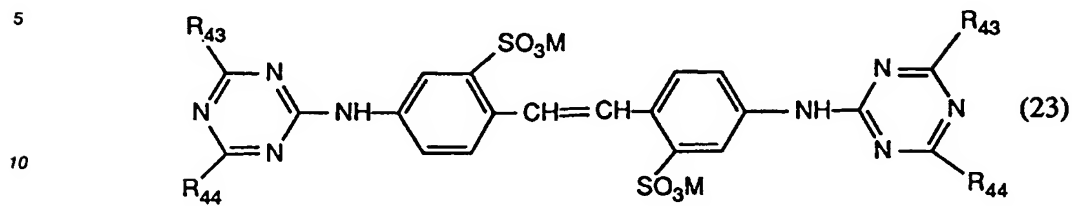


in which  $R_{39}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy,  $R_{41}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl- $SO_3M$  or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy- $SO_3M$  in which M is as defined in claim 8, and  $R_{40}$  and  $R_{42}$  are the same and each is hydrogen, tert. butyl or  $SO_3M$  in which M is as defined in claim 8.

24. A method according to any of claims 4 to 23 in which the composition is a textile finishing composition and the fluorescent whitening agent is used:

- in mixtures with dyes (shading) or pigments;
- in mixtures with carriers, wetting agents, antioxidants, UV absorbers and/or chemical bleaching agents; or
- in admixture with crosslinking or finishing agents or in combination with a textile finishing process or flameproof finish, soft handle finish, antisoiling finish, antistatic finish or antimicrobial finish.

25. A method according to any of claims 4 to 6 in which the composition is a detergent composition and the fluorescent whitening agent used has one of the formulae:



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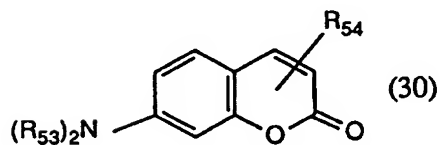
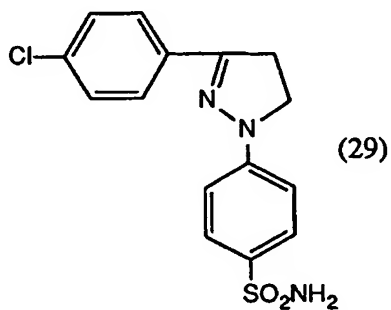
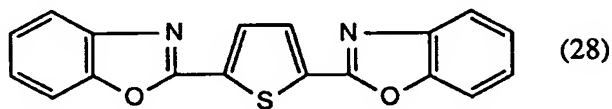
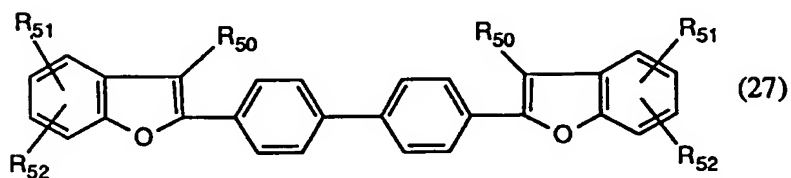
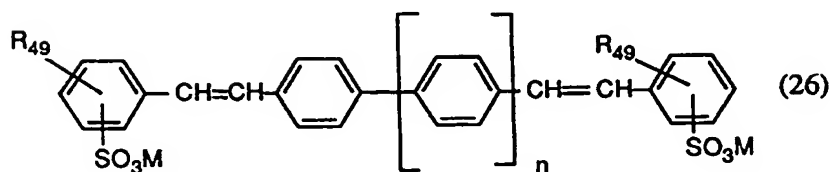
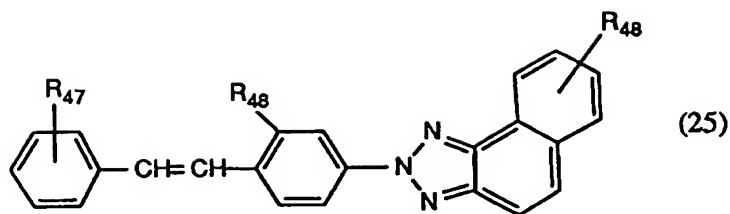
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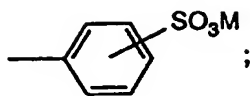
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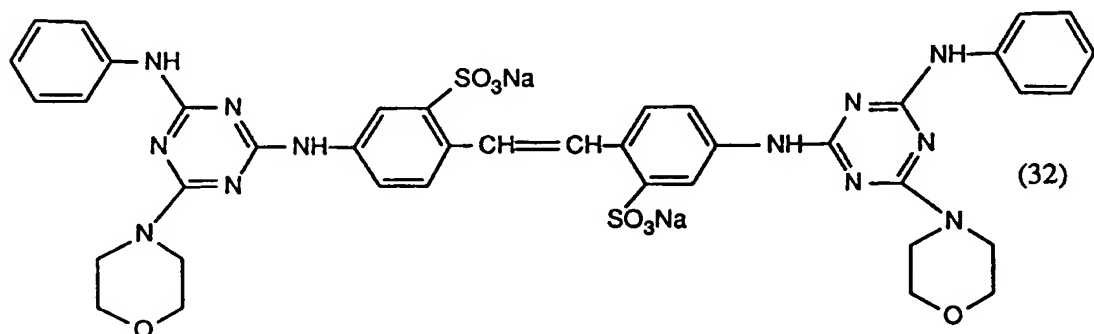
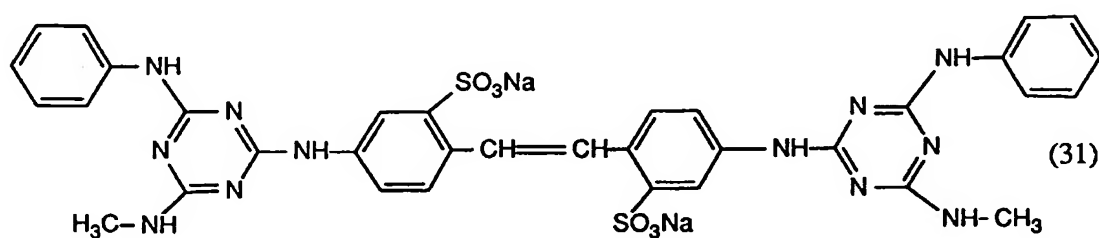


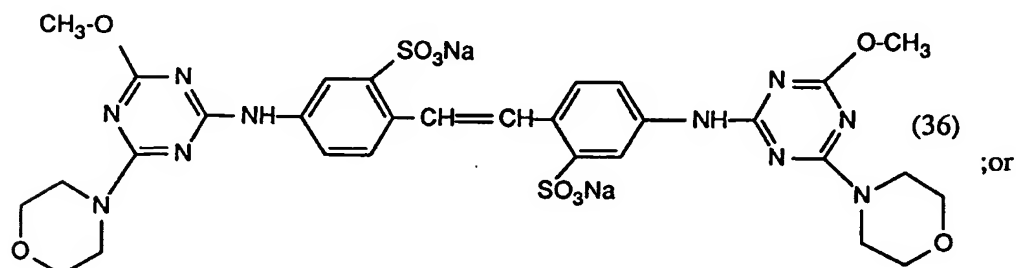
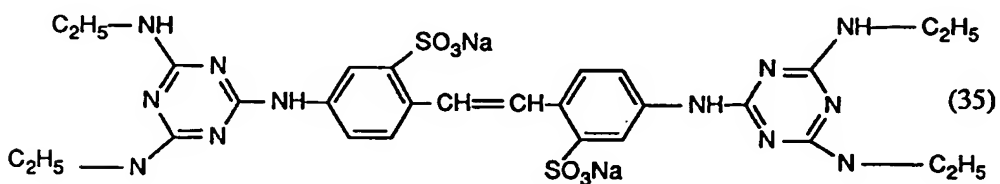
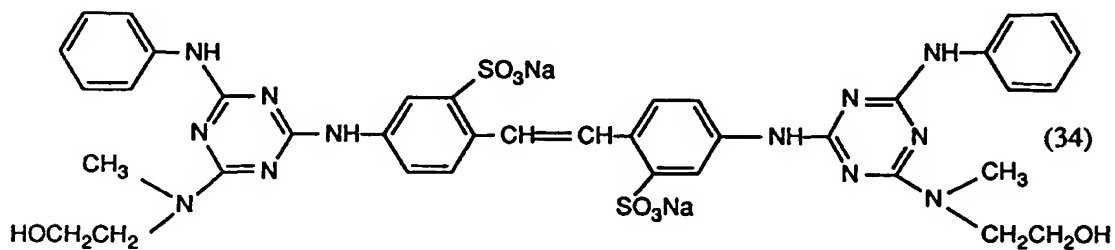
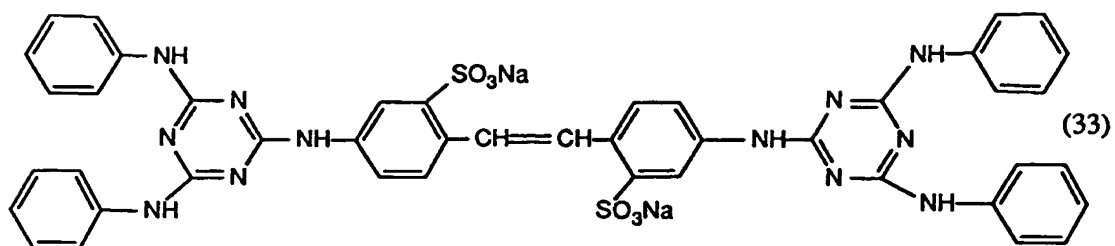
in which  $R_{43}$  and  $R_{44}$ , independently, are OH,  $NH_2$ , O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, O-aryl, NH- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, N( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl) $_2$ , N( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -hydroxyalkyl), N( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -hydroxyalkyl) $_2$ , NH-aryl, morpholino, S- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-aryl, Cl or OH;  $R_{45}$  and  $R_{46}$ , independently, are H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, phenyl or a group of formula:



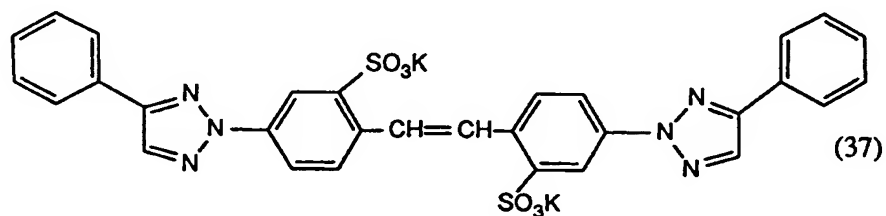
$R_{47}$  is H, Cl or  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ;  $R_{48}$  is CN,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$  or  $\text{S}(\text{aryl})_2$ ;  $R_{49}$  is H,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ , O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CN, Cl,  $\text{COO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , or  $\text{CON}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ ;  $R_{50}$  is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, Cl or  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ;  $R_{51}$  and  $R_{52}$ , independently, are H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ , Cl or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  $R_{53}$  is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  $R_{54}$  is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CN, Cl,  $\text{COO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{CON}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl})_2$ , aryl or O-aryl; M is as defined in claim 8 and n is as defined in claim 11.

26. A method according to claim 25 in which the compound of formula (23) has the formula:

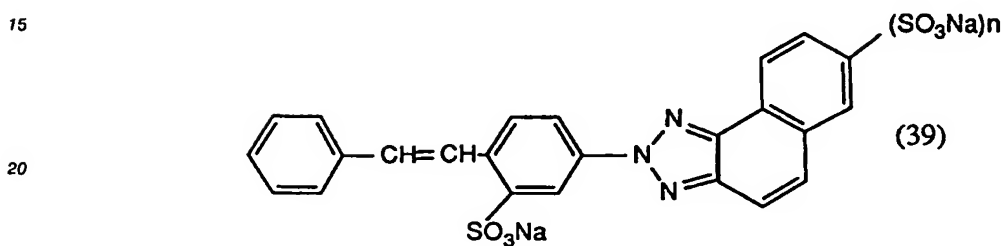
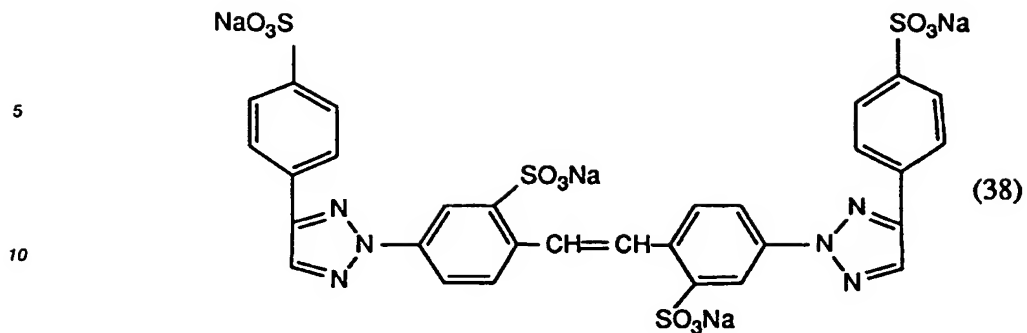




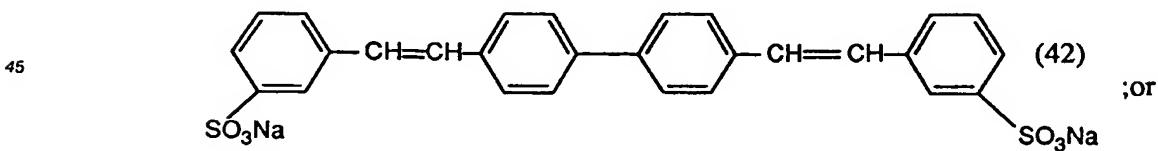
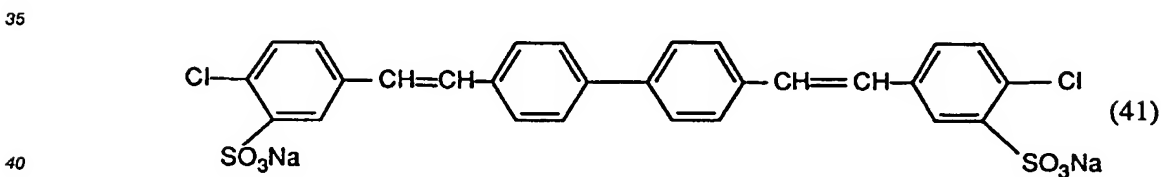
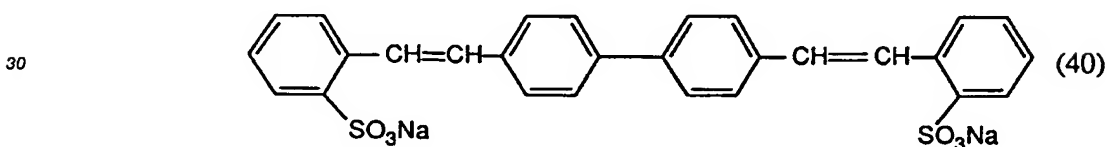
in which the compound of formula (24) has the formula:



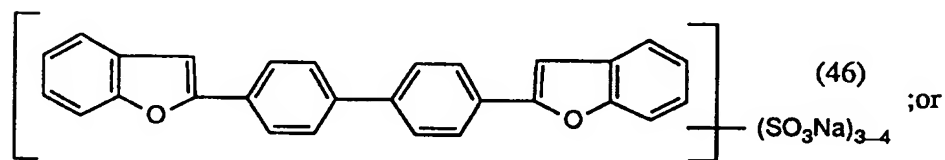
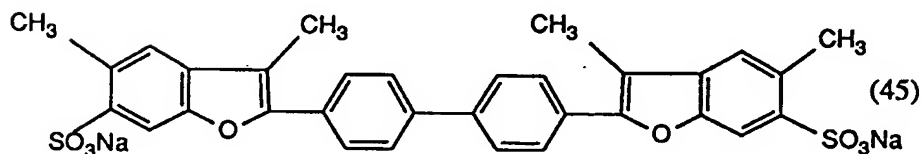
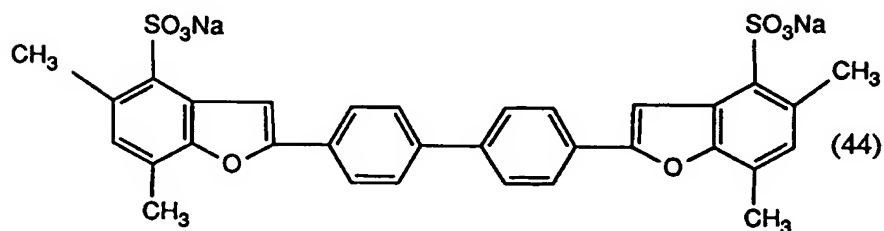
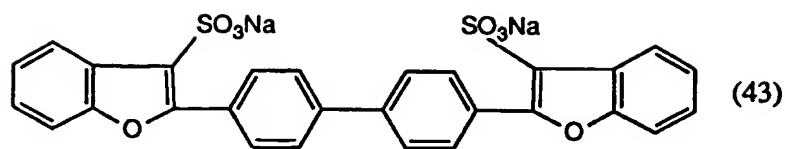




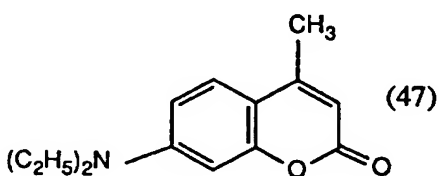
in which n is as defined in claim 11; or  
in which the compound of formula (26) has the formula:



in which the compound of formula (27) has the formula:



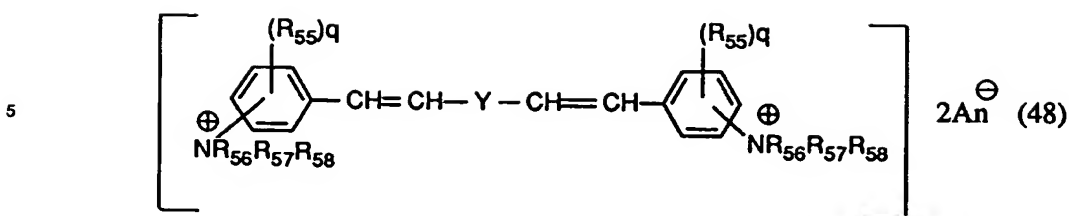
in which the compound of formula (30) has the formula:



27. A method according to any of claims 4 to 6 in which the composition is a post-wash fabric care composition and the fluorescent whitening agent is a cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent.

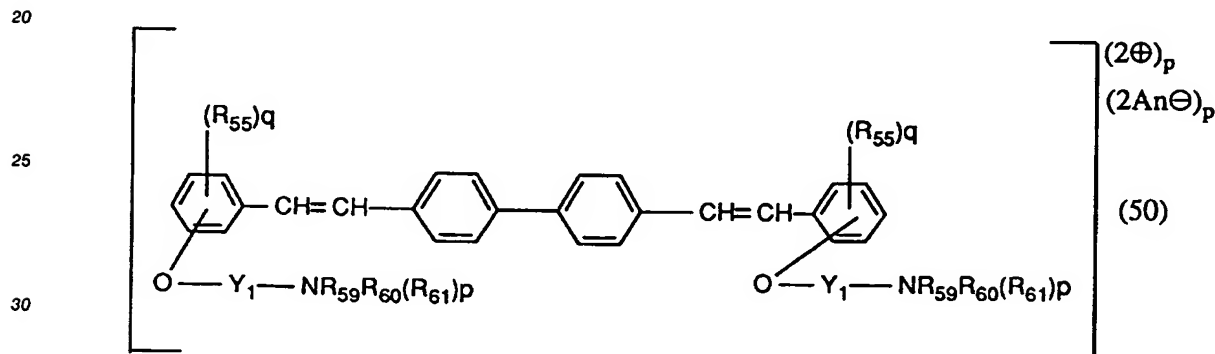
28. A method according to claim 27 in which the cationic fluorescent whitening agent is of the bistyryl-phenyl class or phosphinic acid salt class; the amphoteric fluorescent whitening agent is of the styrene or amine oxide class; and the anionic fluorescent whitening agent is of the aminostilbene, dibenzofuranylbi-phenyl or bistyrylphenyl class.

29. A method according to claim 28 in which the cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:



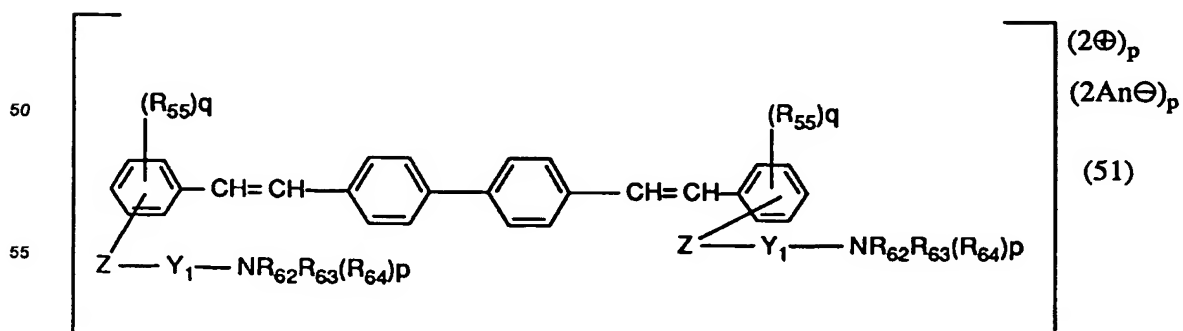
in which Y is arylene, optionally substituted by chloro, methyl or methoxy; q is 1 or 2; R<sub>55</sub> is hydrogen, chloro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, cyano or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl; R<sub>56</sub> and R<sub>57</sub> are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, chloroethyl, methoxyethyl, β-ethoxyethyl, β-acetoxyethyl or β-cyanoethyl, benzyl or phenylethyl; R<sub>58</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, β-hydroxy-γ-chloropropyl, β-cyanoethyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonylethyl; and An<sup>⊖</sup> is as defined in claim 11.

30. A method according to claim 28 in which the cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:



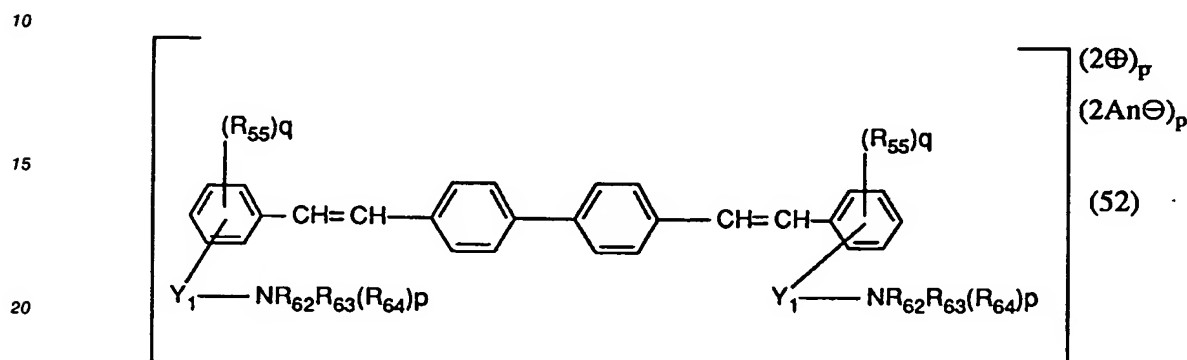
in which R<sub>55</sub> and q are as defined in claim 29; Y<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene or hydroxypropylene; R<sub>59</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or, together with R<sub>60</sub> and the nitrogen to which they are each attached, R<sub>59</sub> forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring; R<sub>60</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or, together with R<sub>59</sub> and the nitrogen to which they are each attached, R<sub>60</sub> forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring; R<sub>61</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonylmethyl, benzyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl or, together with R<sub>59</sub> and R<sub>60</sub> and the nitrogen atom to which they are each attached, R<sub>61</sub> forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring; An<sup>⊖</sup> is as defined in claim 11; and p is 0 or 1.

31. A method according to claim 28 in which the cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:



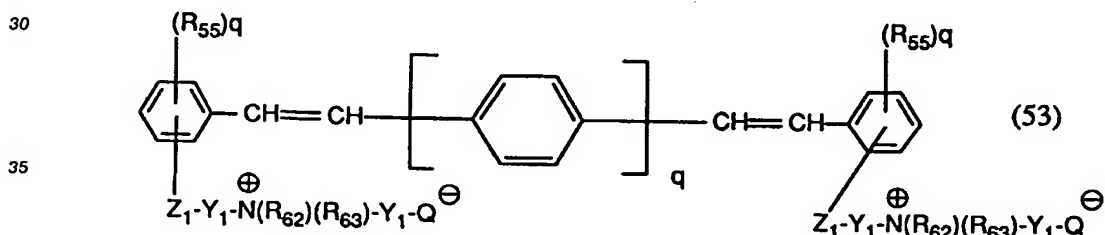
in which  $R_{55}$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $An\Theta$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  are as defined in claim 29;  $R_{62}$  and  $R_{63}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_3$ -alkenyl or  $R_{62}$  and  $R_{63}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidine, piperidine, hexamethyleneimine or morpholine ring;  $R_{64}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_3$ -alkenyl or  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$  and  $R_{64}$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyridine or picoline ring; and  $Z$  is sulfur,  $-SO_2-$ ,  $-SO_2NH-$ ,  $-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkylene- $COO-$  or  $-OCO-$ .

32. A method according to claim 28 in which the cationic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:



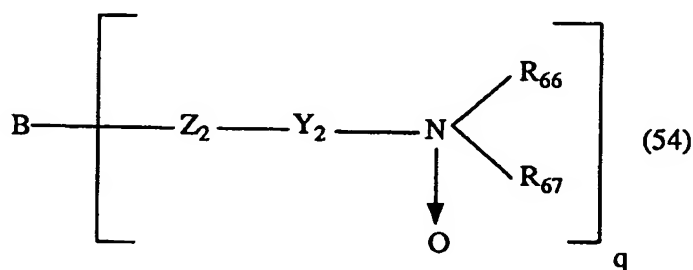
in which  $R_{55}$ ,  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$ ,  $R_{64}$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $An\Theta$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  are as defined in claim 31.

33. A method according to claim 28 in which the amphoteric styrene fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:



in which  $R_{55}$ ,  $R_{62}$ ,  $R_{63}$ ,  $Y_1$  and  $q$  are as defined in claim 31 and  $Z_1$  is oxygen, sulfur, a direct bond,  $-COO-$ ,  $-CON(R_{65})-$  or  $-SO_2N(R_{65})-$  in which  $R_{65}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or cyanoethyl; and  $Q$  is  $-COO-$  or  $-SO_3-$ .

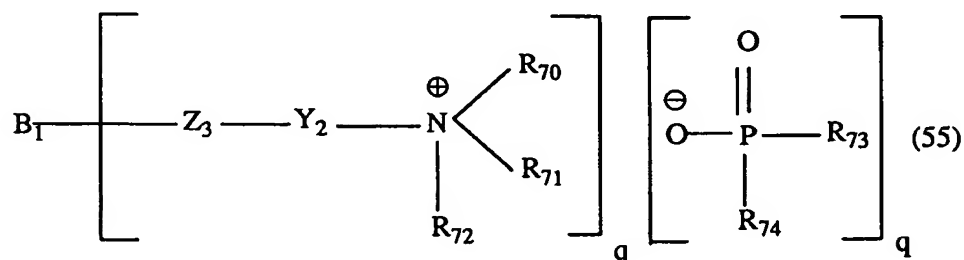
34. A method according to claim 28 in which the amine oxide fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:



in which  $q$  is as defined in claim 29;  $B$  is a brightener radical selected from a 4,4'-distyrylbiphenyl, 4,4'-divinylstilbene, and a 1,4'-distyrylbenzene, each optionally substituted by one to four substituents

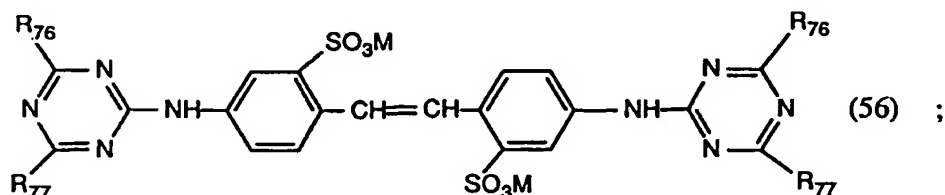
selected from halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halogenoalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, carboxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, carb-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-sulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxysulfonyl, sulfamoyl, hydroxyl, carboxyl, sulfo and trifluoromethyl; Z<sub>2</sub> is a direct bond between B and Y<sub>2</sub>, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-O-, -COO-, -CON(R<sub>68</sub>)- or -SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sub>68</sub>)- in which R<sub>68</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-carbalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, phenyl, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl; Y<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyleneoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene, each optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-carbalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, phenyl, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl; and R<sub>66</sub> and R<sub>67</sub>, independently, are C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-carbalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, phenyl, chlorophenyl, methylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl; in which, in all the carbamoyl or sulfamoyl groups, the nitrogen atom is optionally substituted by one or two C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halogenoalkyl, benzyl or phenyl groups.

35. A method according to claim 28 in which the cationic phosphinic acid salt fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:

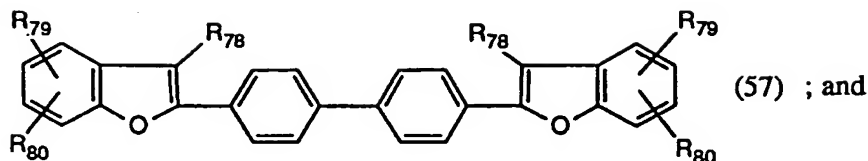


in which q is as defined in claim 29 and Y<sub>2</sub> is as defined in claim 34; B<sub>1</sub> is brightener radical; Z<sub>3</sub> is a direct bond, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyleneoxy, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene-COO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -COO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene-CON(R<sub>75</sub>)- or -SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sub>75</sub>)- in which R<sub>75</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxyl, halogen or cyano; R<sub>70</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, each optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy, or R<sub>70</sub> is benzyl, optionally substituted by halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, or R<sub>70</sub>, together with R<sub>71</sub> or Z<sub>3</sub>, forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine radical; R<sub>71</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, each optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy, or R<sub>71</sub> is benzyl, optionally substituted by halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, or R<sub>71</sub>, together with R<sub>70</sub>, forms a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine radical; R<sub>72</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; R<sub>73</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, optionally substituted by cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy; and R<sub>74</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

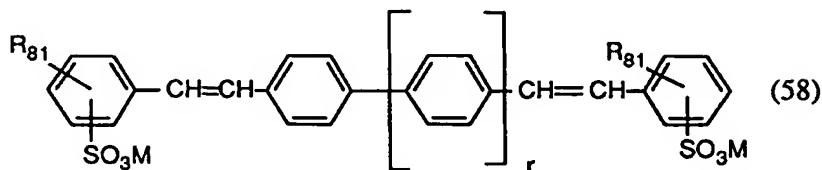
36. A method according to claim 28 in which the bis(triazinyl)diaminostilbene anionic fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:



the dibenzofuranylbiaryl anionic fluorescent whitening agent has the formula:

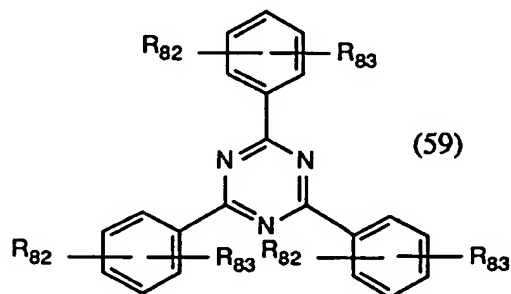


the anionic bistyrylphenyl fluorescent has the formula:

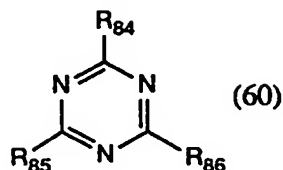


in which  $R_{76}$  is phenyl optionally substituted by one or two  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$  groups and  $R_{77}$  is  $\text{NH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{N(C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl)}_2$ ,  $\text{NH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkoxy}$ ,  $\text{N(C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkoxy)}_2$ ,  $\text{N(C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl)(C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-hydroxyalkyl)}$ ,  $\text{N(C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-hydroxyalkyl)}_2$ ;  $R_{70}$  is H,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , CN, Cl or  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ;  $R_{79}$  and  $R_{80}$ , independently, are H,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ , CN, Cl or  $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , provided that at least two of  $R_{78}$ ,  $R_{79}$  and  $R_{80}$  are  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$  and the third group has solubilising character;  $R_{81}$  is H,  $\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , CN, Cl,  $\text{COO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , or  $\text{CON(C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl)}_2$ ; M is as defined in claim 8; and r is 0 or 1.

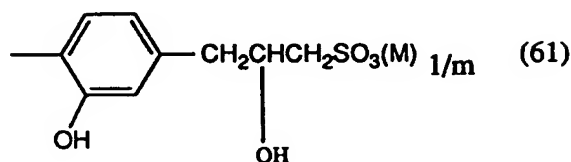
37. A method according to claim 36 in which the compound of formula (56) has the formula (31), (32) or (34), each as defined in claim 26.
38. A method according to claim 36 in which the compound of formula (57) has the formula (43), (44), (45) or (46), each as defined in claim 26.
39. A method according to claim 36 in which the compound of formula (58) has the formula (40), (41) or (42), each as defined in claim 26.
40. A method according to claim 24 in which the fluorescent whitening agent is used together with a UV absorber.
41. A method according to claim 40 in which the UV absorber is an oxalic anilide, an o-hydroxybenzophenone, an o-hydroxyaryl-1,3,5-triazine, a sulphonated-1,3,5-triazine, an o-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole, a 2-aryl-2H-benzotriazole, a salicylic acid ester, a substituted acrylonitrile, a substituted arylaminoethylene or a nitrilohydrazone.
42. A method according to claim 41 in which the UV absorber is of the benzo-triazine or benzo-triazole class.
43. A method according to claim 42 in which the benzo-triazine UV absorber has the formula:



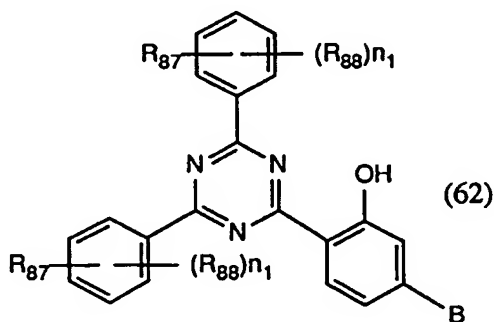
in which  $R_{82}$  and  $R_{83}$ , independently, are hydrogen, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkoxy; or the formula:



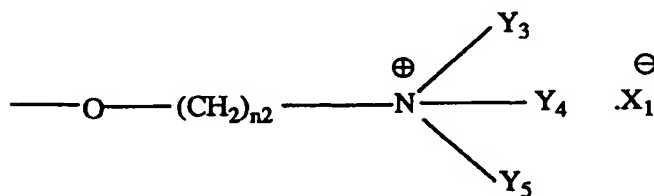
in which at least one of  $R_{84}$ ,  $R_{85}$  and  $R_{86}$  is a radical of formula:



in which M is as defined in claim 8; m is 1 or 2; and the remaining substituent(s)  $R_{84}$ ,  $R_{85}$  and  $R_{86}$  are, independently, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylthio, mono- or di- $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylamino, phenyl, phenylthio, anilino or N-phenyl-N- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino, the respective phenyl substituents being optionally substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl or -alkoxy,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl or halogen; or the formula:

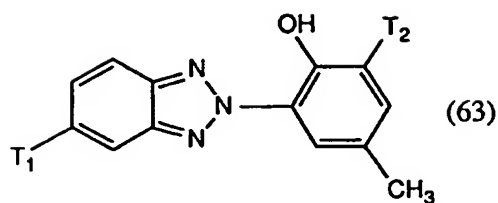


in which  $R_{87}$  is hydrogen or hydroxy;  $R_{88}$ , independently, are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $n_1$  is 1 or 2; and B is a group of formula:

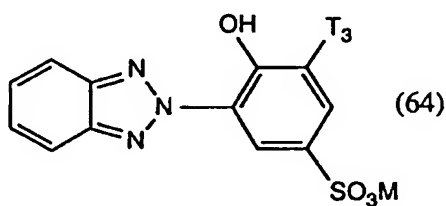


in which  $n_2$  is an integer from 2 to 6;  $Y_3$  and  $Y_4$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy or  $Y_3$  and  $Y_4$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are each attached, form a 5-7 membered heterocyclic ring;  $Y_5$  is hydrogen,  $C_3$ - $C_4$ alkenyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl optionally substituted by cyano, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy or  $Y_3$ ,  $Y_4$  and  $Y_5$ , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are each attached, form a pyridine or picoline ring; and  $X_1^-$  is a colourless anion.

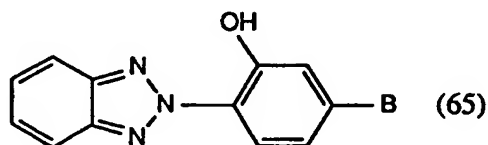
44. A method according to claim 41 in which the triazole UV absorber has the formula:



10 in which  $T_1$  is chlorine or hydrogen; and  $T_2$  is a random statistical mixture of at least three isomeric branched sec.  $C_8$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl groups, each having the formula  $-CH(E_1)(E_2)$  in which  $E_1$  is a straight chain  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl group and  $E_2$  is a straight chain  $C_4$ - $C_{15}$  alkyl group, the total number of carbon atoms in  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  being from 7 to 29; or the formula:



25 in which M is as defined in claim 8; and  $T_3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl or benzyl; or the formula:



in which B is as defined in claim 34.

35 45. A method according to claim 44 in which the compound of formula (59) has the formula:



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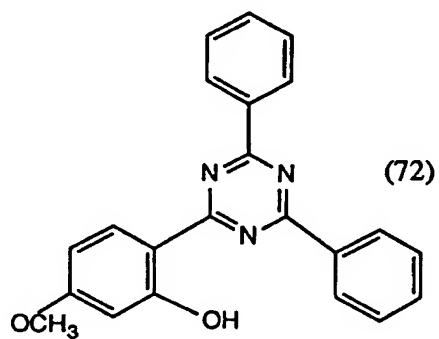
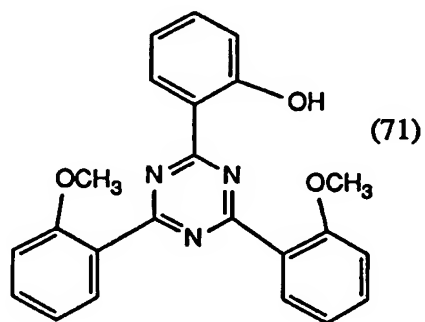
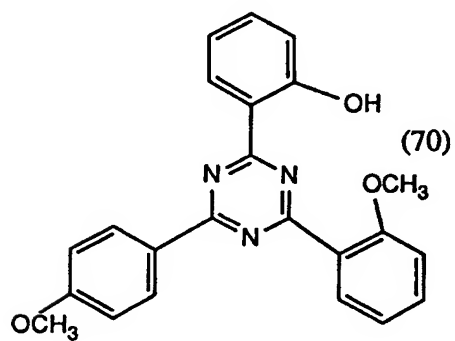
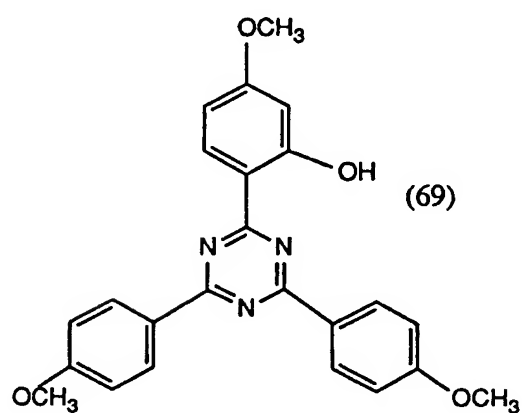
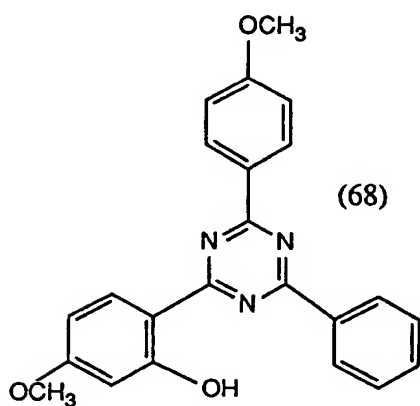
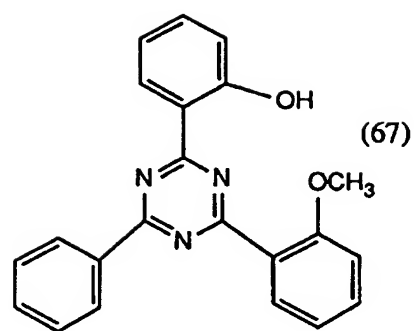
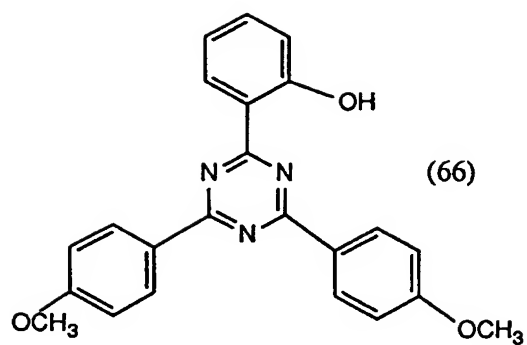
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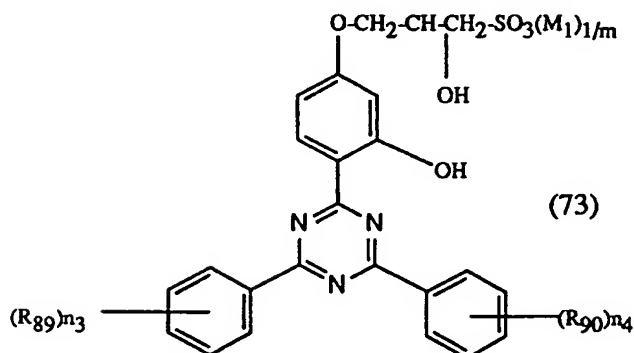
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46. A method according to claim 44 in which the compound of formula (60) has the formula:



in which  $R_{89}$  and  $R_{90}$ , independently, are  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl;  $m$  is 1 or 2;  $M_1$  is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, ammonium or tetra- $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylammonium; and  $n_3$  and  $n_4$ , independently, are 0, 1 or 2.

47. A method according to any of the preceding claims which is conducted in an aqueous medium in which the fluorescent whitening agent is present in solution or as a fine dispersion.

48. A method according to any of claims 4 to 24 and 40 to 47 which is effected from a textile finishing bath and in a neutral, alkaline or acidic bath; or in a solution of the fluorescent whitening agent; or in an emulsion of the fluorescent whitening agent in an organic solvent.

49. A method according to any of claims 4 to 24 and 40 to 48 which is effected from a textile finishing bath and, for the treatment of cotton fabrics, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (1), (2), (4), (6) or (9) is preferably used; for polyester fabrics, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), (12), (19) or (20) is used; for the treatment of polyamide, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11) or (20) is used; for the treatment of polyacrylonitrile, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (6), (9), (10), (11), (12) or (21) is used; for wool or silk, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (1), (2), (4), (6), (9), (10) or (11) is used; and for polypropylene, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (8) is used.

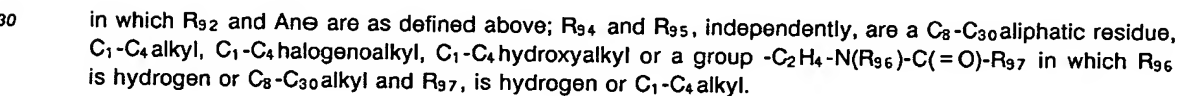
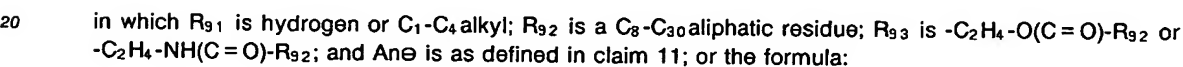
50. A method according to any of claims 4 to 6, 25 and 26 which is effected from a detergent solution by washing the textile fibre material at least once with the detergent composition, at a temperature ranging from 10 to 100 °C.

51. A method according to claim 50 which is effected from a detergent composition comprising:

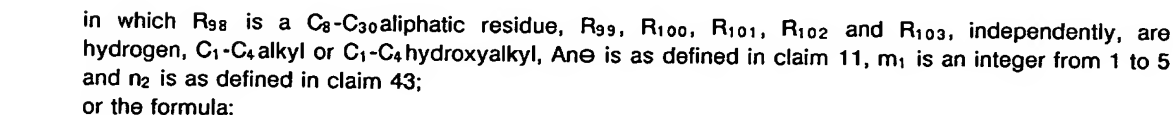
- i) 5-90% of an anionic surfactant and/or a nonionic surfactant;
- ii) 5-70% of a builder;
- iii) 0-30% of a peroxide;
- iv) 0- 10% of a peroxide activator and/or 0- 1% of a bleaching catalyst;
- v) 0.005-2% of at least one fluorescent whitening agent which absorbs radiation in the wavelength range 280-400 nm; and
- vi) 0.005-10% of one or more auxiliaries, each by weight, based on the total weight of the detergent.

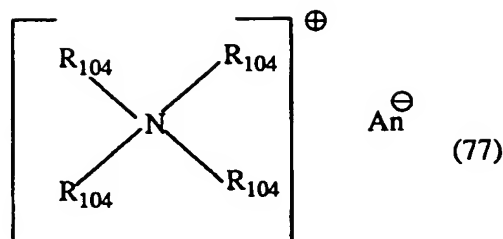
52. A method according to any of claims 4 to 6, 25, 26, 50 and 51 which is effected from a detergent composition and, for the treatment of polyester fabrics a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (28) is used; for the treatment of polyamide, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (29), (30) or (34) is used; and for wool, a fluorescent whitening agent of formula (29), (30) or (37) is used.

53. A stable, concentrated fabric care composition comprising 0.3 to 10% by weight of a fluorescent whitening agent which is compatible with a fabric care ingredient, based on the total weight of the composition, and a fabric care ingredient, the remainder being substantially water.



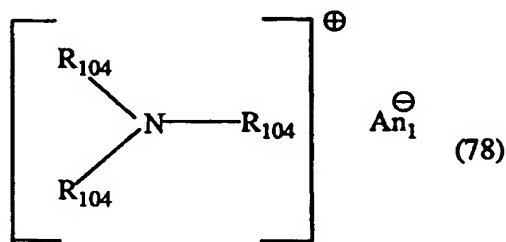
57. A composition according to claim 55 in which the quaternary ammonium compound has the formula:





in which  $An^{\ominus}$  is as defined in claim 11 and the groups  $R_{104}$  may be the same or different and each is a  $C_1$ - $C_{30}$  aliphatic residue,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  hydroxyalkyl,  $C_2H_4OC(=O)R_{92}$ ,  $C_2H_4NHC(=O)R_{92}$  or  $CH_2CH[OC(=O)R_{92}][CH_2OC(=O)R_{92}]$ , in which  $R_{92}$  is as defined in claim 56, provided that at least one group  $R_{104}$  is  $C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl,  $C_2H_4OC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl,  $C_2H_4NHC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl or  $CH_2CH[OC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl][ $CH_2OC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl].

58. A composition according to claim 55 in which the ester amide amine cationic fabric softening agent has the formula:



in which  $R_{104}$  is as defined in claim 57 and  $An_1^{\ominus}$  is an inorganic or organic acid from which an anion  $An^{\ominus}$  is derived, wherein  $An^{\ominus}$  has its previous significance, provided that at least one group  $R_{104}$  is  $C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl,  $(CH_2)_nOC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl,  $(CH_2)_{n_2}NHC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl or  $CH_2CH[OC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl][ $CH_2OC(=O)C_{14}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl], in which  $n_2$  is as defined in claim 43.

59. A method for the treatment of a textile article, comprising applying, to a previously washed article, a fabric rinse composition comprising 0.3 to 10% by weight of a cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent, based on the total weight of the composition, and optionally a fabric care ingredient, the remainder being substantially water.

60. A method according to claim 59 which comprises applying, to the previously washed article, a rinse cycle fabric softener composition comprising 5 to 25 % by weight of a cationic fabric softening agent and 0.3 to 10 % by weight of a cationic, amphoteric or anionic fluorescent whitening agent, each based on the total weight of the composition, the remainder being substantially water.